ORDON'S CLIMAX.

A BRILLIANT AND VARIED CAREER.

Brave in War, Manly in Adversity, Successful in Politics, General Gordon Now Completes Arrangements to Give Atlanta Her Most-Needed Railroad.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Twenty years ago John B. Gordon, the young captain of a company of mountaineers, came from Alabama on his way to Virginia. In four years he had fought his way to the right hand of General Lee, and was lieutenant general of the best army that ever marched to battle.

Fifteen years ago General John B. Gordon, poor, wounded, and with the smoke of battle hardly cleared from his face, consented to lead the forlorn hope of his people as candidate for governor.

In four years he was a leader in the senate of the United States, and was the first man in the south by general acknowledgment.

About one year ago he retired from political life, as he had fifteen years before laid aside his sword.

Indeed I record the prediction that he will become as distinguished in his new line of action, that of a practical development of the country, as he ever was in war or politics; and I predict further that he is as near distinction in this field as he was to military fame when he charged at the Wilderness, or to political fame when he beat the field for the senate.

I am permitted to wire you briefly the following, which has been known to me for months: Eight months ago he organized a company to build a railroad eastward from Aberdeen, or Columbus, towards Birmingham or Blount Springs. The scheme embraced a road to the Mississippi river westward, and to Atlanta eastward. This road is now being built from Columbus eastward. The Georgia Western was an essential part of this scheme, and on December 29th General Gordon purchased the charter from the Louisville company. His company is a strong one, and embraces such men as Mr. Jewett, president of the Erie railway; Senator Pendleton, and other strong railroad and coal men.

Arrangements are now being made to begin at Atlanta on the Georgia Western, which will be done in a very short time. There is no flicker on our word this time. It will certainly be begun promptly, and with powerful backing.

Gordon does not want to interfere with any company preparing to build to cheap fare. He will ask for nothing from Atlanta or Georgia until he has started the work. General Gordon will return to Georgia in a few days and will arrange to begin work.

H. W. G.

The A., M. & O. Sale.

Philadelphia North American.

The upward tendency of Reading and Jersey Central later in the day was partly explained by the circulation of reports that those two roads, connecting with the Shenandoah Valley at Harrisburg, the latter with its new purchase at Big Lick and with the Louisville and Nashville by completing the Virginia and Kentucky railroad, or using the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia to Chattanooga, will thus form a great trunk line from New Orleans and Mobile to New York. The Louisville and Nashville's leased or controlled branches afford communication with Memphis, St. Louis, Selma, Montgomery, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans. They include the Memphis line, the Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Northwestern, Alabama, the Nashville and Chattanooga, the Mobile and Montgomery, the New Orleans and Mobile, the Selma and Meridian, the Pensacola and Selma and the St. Louis and Southeastern railroads, with several little feeders to Kentucky, Tennessee and Florida, which will probably be so connected as to develop some fine counties in all those states hitherto without facilities. The Western and Atlantic to Atlanta, the Georgia to Augusta and the Georgia Central to Savannah, also operate their lines in close and friendly connection with the Louisville system, so that the system of railroads which thus secures an excellent metropolitan outlet is seen to extend its branches literally over the whole south, east of the Mississippi. Nor can it be pronounced less fortunate for Philadelphia than for New York. To say nothing of the advantages Philadelphia would undoubtedly derive from an immense improvement in the business of the Reading and the Shenandoah Valley roads, a large part of the through trade of the trunk line will naturally flow into this city from Harrisburg when busy times put too heavy a pressure on the Reading and New Jersey Central for them to a commodate in the direction of New York. So that Philadelphia is deeply interested in the success of the new arrangement. The Shenandoah Valley construction company will now strain every nerve to complete the road to their Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio junction at Big Lick by the 1st of May, if the weather permits. Their acquisition east of Big Lick will likewise prove of great value in relieving the pressure of through business by carrying some of it to Norfolk, especially the cotton trade, and that growing but prefer cotton trade will have no reason to regret the turn affairs have taken.

The Richmond papers state that before the sale Mr. A. S. Kelly, by garnishment of all concerned, had a printed notice which he had served upon the master, setting forth the fact that certain parties had purchased the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio with material, and others who had rendered labor service on the road had instituted proceedings in the United States court for the purpose of recover the amount of their claims, the total of which is about $80,000.

Mr. Clarke, who was the successful bidder for the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, is president of the Lehigh Valley railroad. The Washington Star says: He is a prominent man in politics, but an ardent supporter of the debt-payers of Virginia and a determined opponent of General Mahone in his state policy for Virginia. In Pennsylvania politics Mr. Clarke is an anti-Cameron republican.

The Mexican Southern.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 16.—The senate has passed a bill to incorporate the Mexican Southern railroad, in a vote being 22 for and 4 against it.

Still Kicking.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The Direct United States cable company to-day filed a bill of complaint in the United States circuit court against the Atlantic and Pacific, Western Union, and American Union tel graph companies, and the Union trust company, praying for a perpetual injunction against the defendant companies from carrying into effect the agreement of the consolidation entered into by them on the 19th of January, 1881.

THE STORY OF MARY DOOLEY.

A Perplexing Question at Issue.

NEW YORK February 16.—A reporter sat in the Tombs prison to-day with Mary Dooley, the domestic who admitted yesterday that while guilty of theft she devilishly contrived to cast the blame upon her employer's little daughter, who, strangely enough, admitted to have taken the articles. The father punished the child severely and became convinced that she was a kleptomaniac. Mary, in prison to-day, wept bitterly, and told her own story in very different language to that which she used when answering Detective Wilkins's inquiry. "Did you steal those things, Mary?" said the reporter. "No, I never did. "Then why did you say you did?" "Because Crawford's (the name of her employer) brother-in-law begged, for God's sake, to admit that I was the girl." "Then you mean to be understood, as having lied to oblige Crawford's brother-in-law and save the child?" "Yes, sir." "Were you ever arrested before?" "Never, never." "Were you ever before on trial for any offense?" "No, never." "Do you wish us to believe, now, this child was the thief" "Yes, sir, she was the thief. She told her father time and time again that she was, and I found some of the things she stole and had poured kerosene oil upon in the cellar. I have worked home with my mother and been seven months in Crawford's employ, and I have always borne a good character. People who have known me ever since I was a little child in Melrose can prove this. I don't know why Crawford's brother-in-law wanted me to admit that I had stolen the things, except that he wished to save the child from punishment for taking the necklace off Mrs. Richards's little girl. She said she did that, and others besides me knew it, for we had educated at the Ursuline convent, Melrose, and have been known all my life there. God knows I am innocent."

She wept bitterly, and shut herself up in her cell.

The Fish of the World.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The cold weather and heavy ice, which has formed in the rivers and bays, has interfered very greatly with the fish and oyster trade. The last two weeks' supply has been very small, and the prices ruled high. The supply, however, this week is much better, and there is a slight falling off in prices. There is a good supply of fish, and bass at 5 cents per pound, and at 18 cents for smaller fish. Fine shad from North Carolina are arriving in limited quantities and sell for 50 cents each for small. Good Savannah shad sell for 50 cents apiece. Lobsters are very scarce and selling at 12½c per pound. Dealers have great difficulty in filling orders. Oysters and clams are more plentiful. The best extra saddle-rocks bring $3 per hundred. Box oysters bring 50 cents and small oysters 30 cents per hundred. The supply of eggs is much larger than during the cold weather, and increasing every day. Prices have fallen considerably, though the demand seems to increase more rapidly than the supply, and prices are firm. Oysters from Long Island and points in New Jersey near the city sell for 32 and 38 cents; state and Pennsylvania, 31 and 32 cents; western, 31 cents, and southern 30 cents per dozen. New Jersey oyster men say thousands of bushels of dead oysters have been gathered on account of the low river and deep ice, which is two feet thick.

A Strange Charge.

CHICAGO, February 16.—There is considerable excitement in the Avenue Baptist church. Arrangements as to the burning of the Michigan Avenue Baptist church. The mystery is greater than ever, since the author and his associate have intimated their suspicion that the pastor, Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, is guilty of incendiarism. It is related that he left Rushsh, Ky., under a cloud for the same reason, having been suspected of setting fire to a church there, burning some documents, and, as he then alleged, some money. The salary has always been meagre, but he has a charming family, and no conceivable reason can be alleged for the commission of such crime, and it is but just to say that in spite of his contradictory stories and inconsistent actions, that the accusation is not generally made, and that there are many firm believers in his innocence.

Grant's Bank.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The authorized capital of the new United States national bank is $8,000 000. Of this amount $600,000 has been subscribed, and the bank will begin business with the latter sum. The directors have taken nearly all the stock. Outside of them, Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, is the largest shareholder. The policy of the management for several years will be to accumulate a surplus rather than make dividends and this has been taken into account in allowing stock, shareholders having been selected who can afford to forego dividends on their investment. A number of important southern corporation and state accounts have been secured.

An Early Settler Dead.

MEMPHIS, February 16.—Charles D. McLean, one of the early settlers of Tennessee, died to-day, at the advanced age of 86 years. The deceased was a soldier under General Jackson during the war of 1812. He also was the first editor of a paper published in West Tennessee, in the year 1826. He had lived to see Memphis, a mere outpost, rise to the prominence of one of the chief cities of the state.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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RAISING A RACQUET

TO CHASE THE FLYING HOURS.

A Young Lady Sets the People to Dancing—Petulance in the Departments—Trouble Over the Inaugural Ball—The Floods—Garfield's Cabinet.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Everybody dances the "Racquet Galop." It is to the ball room what Pinafore two seasons ago was to the stage. Its lively, mischievous, and melodious tones here taxed every orchestra in the land and in their quick, but graceful motion have twinkled the pretty toes of all the belles supported by the soft but firm embrace of that great army of "society men" which is one of the ornaments, if not one of the necessities, of the present age. As a dance, the "racquet" is said to be delicious by those who have mastered its mazes. As a piece of music, it is beautiful in the estimation of every one who has heard it. It has an interesting history. It was composed by a Miss Simmons, who is a niece of Samuel J. Tilden. She is a young woman of rare attainments and of great natural gifts. In her education music has received close study, inspired by enthusiastic love. The best schools in America and in Europe have trained her voice to the tenderest flexibility and taught her delicate fingers to fly over the ivory keys with the touch of the true artist. She has composed several popular pieces. Some of them are better, in a musical sense, than the gay galop, but when she struck that merry chord she set all the young folks to shaking their feet to its sweet swell and jingling cadences. The publishers rushed off thousands of copies and still there was a call for more. It danced across the Atlantic, and now stout, red-cheeked English girls, and airy, sylph-like French demoiselles and flaxen-haired, blue-eyed daughters of the Rhine are tripping gaily to its music. This New York girl has fairly set the world to dancing. Is this an honor to her? It is certainly a tribute to her musical genius, but the best part of the story is not told yet. The wonderful popularity of the "Racquet" has brought thousands of dollars to her. Not one farthing of this has she spent in feminine extravagance or in the gratification of any selfish whim. She has made the gold twice golden in that she has given all to sweet charity. It is so lovely an example that I have been thinking of it all day and I find it more pleasant to write these lines of a noble young woman, than to devote them to political intrigue, or the trashy gossip of the capital. Miss Simmons is about twenty-two. She is remarkably elegant in appearance, having a fine cameo face, on which the graces of intellectual culture have set their subtle charm. She has a ready fortune of $200,000 in her own right. One of her favorite amusements is playing the castanet, an instrument rarely used musically in America. She learned its mysteries from the girls in Spain. As an accompaniment to the bolero, it makes a weird, but beautiful music. While I am writing of women I may as well tell of the trouble which a Mississippi girl recently brought on herself very needlessly while she was employed in the treasury department.

—When it was known that Garfield was elected there was naturally great rejoicing in the departments, for a large majority of the employes are republicans who felt that per haps a new lease on their positions. As an expression of their gratification they resolved to decorate the buildings in which they were employed. The plan received the sanction and the hearty aid of the heads of the departments. When they were arranging the flags in one room some one prepared to fasten the end of a piece of bunting bearing the national colors to the desk at which sat a young lady from Mississippi. She refused to allow it to be attached to her desk. She is here and has much trouble in her self-appointed task. The case was reported to Secretary Sherman and he, with a petulance which surpassed that of the intractable girl, dismissed her from her place, merely for this little display of an unreasonable temper. The Mississippi delegation signed a petition for her reinstatement and personally urged the secretary to restore her, but he stubbornly refuses to do so, and the girl will have to wait for the next secretary who may not be so stern.

It is said that Horace Maynard turned a young man out of the post-office department whose family are republicans merely because he made some bets on Hancock's election. When Maynard came back from Tennessee beaten for the senate, his bad humor was the subject of common comment all over Washington. He was as sour as old cider and is said to have taken a petty revenge on his political foes by turning several democrats in Tennessee out of the postoffice department.

—Quite a breeze has been stirred by a report in reference to the inaugural ball which states that nearly one-half of the tickets sold have been purchased by colored people. The occasion is likely therefore, to present a variety which is too spicy for the fastidious people of the north, for it is they who are making the row with the committee. Since this report has been in circulation few tickets have been bought and the committee are anxious about their finances. This little circumstance shows how dead is the civil rights legislation over which the great parties bitterly contended. There has come to pass an almost universal assent to the doctrine held by the democrats in that passionate struggle for—nothing. It was claimed then, and it is demonstrated now, that this question of civil rights is one which no legislation can affect. It is governed by influences too subtle to be controlled by the astutest statesman. It is one of those great questions which is best regulated when not regulated at all. It seems, in one view, strange that a man of Sumner's broad brain and deep knowledge of the philosophy of government, should have been so wrapt up in such an impracticable scheme that he died with a prayer for its success on his lips. But Sumner was an enthusiast on the subject of the negro. He wanted to give him everything no matter whether he could use it or not. In his burning zeal he tried to do at one stroke that which, if ever possible at all, could only be possible after a long series of developments: or more probably, he attempted to break down business which he supposed man had set up, but which, in all probability, exist in the very constitution of the races.

—The water is out of the streets and the river is much lower. But the freshet carried away a great part of the long bridge, leaving Washington cut off from the south. Trains now leave Alexandria. The mail and passengers are trundled over the aqueduct bridge in Georgetown every morning and carried eight miles to get on the train. The bridge will soon be restored, but great inconvenience has resulted from the overflow. The loss has been very heavy in that part of the city which was under water all yesterday.

An amusing incident occurred on the Avenue last night. A gentleman procured a boat and took three ladies out to enjoy the novel pleasure of a row over the fashionable promenade. When a few feet from the sidewalk one of the faint-hearted fair ones thought the boat was rocking too much and throwing her hands wildly in the air she shrieked, "Oh! heavens. We are sinking." The water under her was just eight inches deep, but she was truly frightened and had to be brought to shore.

—The friends of General Longstreet are actively engaged in pressing his claims for a cabinet place. Financially it would be far preferable for him to retain his position as minister to Turkey, but a cabinet appointment would bring him into more pleasant social relations and would throw him into the current of active politics. His chances are probably as good as any southern man's could be under the alleged Garfield programme. It is supposed that Mr. Hilliard will be retained in Brazil if he desires to remain there. His recent action on the slavery question has rather helped his influence with the present administration and is the best introduction he could have had to that which is to come.

It is said that Garfield will indulge his fondness for literary men by liberally distributing diplomatic honors among them. President Angell, of the university of Michigan, could have almost any ministry after his signal success in China. Lowell will stay in Spain as long as he cares to. Bret Harte will be promoted and new talent among the literati will be called into the service.

—General Pierce Young is here and George B. Harris, superintendent of the Atlanta cotton factory, passed through yesterday from a visit to his old home in Massachusetts.

—Congress didn't pay much attention to the flood to-day, though a magnificent view of its sweep could be had from the capitol. Under the call of the states for bills to be presented for passage General Cook offered a bill to pay Georgia about $30,000 for expenditures from 1778 to 1819 for the general defense. The bill provides for the payment of the claim represented by Mr. Tuggle, on which the senate committee reported favorably a few days ago. But according to the rule under which the house is now expediting business no bill offered under the call of the states can be passed if there are five objections. The merits of the Georgia claim were not fully understood and it was staved off by five objections. This may delay it until the next congress, but of its passage then there is little doubt.

—The prospects of Atlanta's pet measure are flattering. It will be called up on the 21st by Dr. Felton representing the committee. He will make a strong appeal in its favor, clearly demonstrating the necessity of making Atlanta a port of entry at once. Having the bill in charge and being very much interested in its success, Dr. Felton will apportion the time allowed for debating it so as to have it most favorably presented to the house. There will be no organized effort on the republican side to defeat it, if, indeed, there is any considerable opposition. There seems to be a very general feeling in favor of its passage. It will be sent to the senate as soon as possible. The influence of Senators Hill and Brown will be fully enlisted in its behalf, and though the time is short we may hope to see Atlanta wear her new dignity before the 4th of March. The bill will serve as an excellent advertisement of Atlanta's growing commercial importance.

—There will be opposition to the bill providing for the purchase of McPherson barracks, no matter when the bill is called up. General Sherman heartily favors it. It will have a hearty support for the strong reason he and others give, relating to Atlanta's health; its railroad advantages, and its position as the best distributing point for the south. But it will be urged that as the government has so much property now out of use it would be wasteful to buy more. Jackson barracks at New Orleans, Fort Barrancas near Pensacola, and the quarters in Charleston are seldom occupied to anything like their capacity. A perfect answer to any such argument is that neither of these points would do as a center from which to distribute supplies, or in case of need to use troops to the best advantage throughout the department of the south. Another point of incalculable advantage in favor of Atlanta is its matchless healthfulness. From every one of the posts named troops have more than once been brought to Atlanta to escape either the presence or the fear of epidemics. The lease of McPherson barracks will expire next September, but will be renewed in all probability for the ensuing year, one year being the longest term for which the government leases any property.

Dr. Wills, chaplain of the Fifth artillery, has had his leave extended until the 20th. He is enjoying his vacation with his family here. It is rumored that he may be appointed as chapiain at the arsenal in this city.

I have it direct from the war department that the Fifth artillery will not be moved from Atlanta this spring. Their stay may be considered certain, at least until next fall.

—General Hancock will be pressed to attend the inaugural ceremonies. It is the opinion of many that his superb presence will grace the occasion. He would create scarcely less enthusiasm should he certain a less social lion than his successful rival. His attendance would present a very unique spectacle in the history of presidential inaugurations, but it would be a wholesome example of generosity in politics which does not grow on every bush we could set. There is on all sides a strong hope that the knightly soldier will be in Washington on the 4th.

—Pat Calhoun to-day argued before a senate committee the case of the paymasters of the navy, examined by Wm. Bellows. It appears that Bellows was suspended and dismissed in 1869. He has been recently restored and has been given the rank as naval paymaster, which he would have occupied but for a year's lease on their positions. As an expression of their gratification they resolved to decorate the buildings in which they were employed. The plan received the sanction and the hearty aid of the heads of the departments. When they were arranging the flags in one room some one prepared to fasten the end of a piece of bunting bearing the national colors to the desk at which sat a young lady from Mississippi. She refused to allow it to be attached to her desk. She is here and has much trouble in her self-appointed task. The case was reported to Secretary Sherman and he, with a petulance which surpassed that of the intractable girl, dismissed her from her place, merely for this little display of an unreasonable temper. The Mississippi delegation signed a petition for her reinstatement and personally urged the secretary to restore her, but he stubbornly refuses to do so, and the girl will have to wait for the next secretary who may not be so stern.

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—General Pierce Young is here and George B. Harris, superintendent of the Atlanta cotton factory, passed through yesterday from a visit to his old home in Massachusetts.

—Congress didn't pay much attention

FEDERAL FACTS.

A STRANGE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

A Determined Fight Over the River and Harbor Bill—The Funding Bill Under Discussion in the Senate—Hancock's Invitation to the Inaugural Ball.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—All talk or expectation that the republicans would reorganize the senate after the 4th of March ceased when the result of the Tennessee election was made known. The positions of Senators David Davis and Mahone, while not definitely declared, has not been a matter of doubt in so far as reorganization was concerned. Both gentlemen have made their records for independence, as between the two great parties, and both have hopes of filling positions and commanding influence by reason of the necessity that either party must have their votes in order to command a majority for party measures. Under the circumstances a vote by either for the reorganization of committees, and under republican chairmen, and to turn out senate officials for the purpose of substituting republicans, would be a declaration of the most pronounced republicanism and would destroy forever all hope of influence with and favor from the democrats. On the other hand, the continuation of the present condition of affairs by means of the votes of the two gentlemen named, would be deemed a conservative course and the way would still be left open for their entrance into the republican ranks by more gradual approaches, should future developments make such a course desirable. For this reason it is believed that both will take position with the democrats at the start.

——An unusual scene was presented in the house this afternoon. Alexander Stephens was rolling about in his wheel chair, delivering a speech on the acceptance of the Collamer statue. The members all gathered around him, with bended postures and solemn visage as if the thought of death was on every mind. Entire silence prevailed, and now and then when Mr. Stephens would endeavor to lift up his voice, it had a shrieking sound as though of dying agony. The scene was of a remarkably solemn character.

——General Garfield has long favored the proposition now before the senate and in Mr. Pendleton's charge, to admit cabinet officers to the right to participate in the discussions of the two houses regarding matters in their departments. The measure has so much favor otherwise that it is very likely to be adopted by the next congress. In view of this it is suggested here that Mr. Garfield will be careful to select for his cabinet persons which will know how to make an effective appearance on the floors of the two houses. It would be damaging to the administration to have any of its members make a lame presentation of a question, or still worse, a lame defense, in a body like the senate which abounds in trained and merciless debaters.

——The house committee on war claims agreed to report favorably to the house the bill appropriating $103,000 for the payment of claims reported allowed by the commissioners of claims under the act of congress of March 3, 1871. It embraces ninety-three claims of persons residing in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and the District of Columbia.

——Colonel Corbin, corresponding secretary of the inaugural executive committee, has received the following letter from General W. S Hancock:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of invitation of the executive committee on inaugural ceremonies to myself and staff to be present in Washington D. C., on the 4th inst., and participate in the ceremonies and festivities incident to the inauguration of General James A. Garfield as president of the United States. My staff have been individually notified of the invitation, and should I conclude to be present, I will notify you in time for making you, and through you the gentlemen of the committee, due and courteous attention, I remain very truly yours,

W. S. HANCOCK.

——The senate, in executive session today confirmed the following nominations: Adam G. Mallory, collector of customs, Galveston, Tex; B. F. Flanders, assistant treasurer, New Orleans. Also a large number of navy promotions and the following postmasters: P. M. Ruthraff, Austin, and Arthur Merschiedt, LaGrange, Texas; Daniel Gunn, Sulphur Springs Cross Roads; R. Scott, Orange Cross Roads.

——The amendment to the sundry civil bill, reported from the senate committee on foreign relations to-day, authorizes the president to send a special embassy consisting of two embassadors to the government of Mexico for the purpose of negotiating additional treaty provisions to promote the commercial relations of the two countries and for the protection and encouragement of works of internal improvement, such as railways and canals constructed by American citizens. The embassy will act in conjunction with our resident minister at the City of Mexico.

——Secretary Sherman has postponed until the 10th of March the sale of the old iron marine hospital building at New Orleans, which was to take place on the 17th instant. This building originally cost the government $530,000.

——Notice is given by the light house board that on or about March 10th the light displayed from the light ship moored inside the bar entrance to Galveston bay, Texas, will be fixed red instead of fixed white as now shown.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Mr. Eaton, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the following:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives in the interest of the people of the United States of America, and the welfare and security of their government are so involved in the subject of the construction of ship canals and other ways for the transportation of seagoing vessels across the isthmus connecting North and South America, that the government of the United States with the frankness which is due to all other people and governments, hereby asserts that it will insist that its consent is a necessary condition precedent to the execution of any such project, and also as to the rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canals or other ways either in peace or in war.

Ordered temporarily and ordered printed at the suggestion of Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Windom said he would ask to submit some remarks on the subject at some convenient time in the present session.

The fortifications bill was reported from the committee and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Teller's resolution for night sessions, pending, on Thursday, was passed.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee on foreign relations, reported an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $25,000 to pay the expenses of the embassy to Mexico. Referred.

Mr. McDonald then addressed the senate on the inequalities in taxation caused by the protective tariff.

At the conclusion of his remarks the senate joint resolution to increase the number of the corps of officers allowed the professors of military science at college, was passed.

At 3 o'clock the consideration of the funding bill was resumed. Mr. Morrill spoke at some length in favor of the bill as reported, and was followed by Messrs. Saunders, McDonald, Hereford, Eaton, Vance, Kirkwood and others.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, said he favored a 3½ per cent bond and as he had been assured that a long time bond would not be authorized by the present congress he would accept the next best proposition of a 5-10 or 5-20 bond.

After a statement by Mr. Bayard that he would press the bill to a vote after to-morrow, the senate at 4:30 went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 10 o'clock in continuation of Tuesday's session.

The post-office appropriation bill, with senate amendments, was referred to the committee on appropriations, and then, at 10:15, the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the chair) on the river and harbor bill.

The pending amendment increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Oswego, Oswego county, N. Y., was rejected, Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York, withdrawing, at Mr. Keegan's request, the point of order that no quorum had voted.

Mr. Updegraff, of Iowa, offered an amendment striking out the clause appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of the Monongahela river in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Rejected—37 to 105.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that the government shall regulate a rate of tolls to be charged by the Monongahela navigation company over the Monongahela river. Rejected.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered an amendment providing that no part of the money appropriated for the improvement of the Monongahela river shall be expended until the secretary of war shall be satisfied that no part of the river so improved is subject to exaction of tolls by any private corporation for its use. He said the question of the fact that private tolls were collected was voted down. He had endeavored to do his duty here on this bill. Other measures might be just because he had been too impulsive or forward in opposing it. His friend from West Virginia, Mr. Kenna, did not understand why he opposed every appropriation, but as he (Cox) had his own state or not. He could not vote for them, even for his colleague Cornell, for his participation in a fight with Joe Goss in that state last summer. After last arrest, and just previous to his being taken to the midnight train in New York, habeas corpus was served on the officer, the writ being returnable in the morning. Ryan was held in custody at the Globe hotel all night by the officers. This morning he asked permission to visit his saloon to arrange his business matters, and was accompanied thither by one of the officers. After he had entered the saloon a crowd collected and he walked out, the crowd holding the doors shut in the officer's face, preventing pursuit. Ryan jumped into a hack and drove to parts unknown.

Blown Into Smicemeat.

BRADFORD, Pa., February 16.—T. A. McClain, in the employ of the Roberts torpedo company, this morning was driving along the highway fifteen miles south of East Bradford in a sleigh, with two hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine, when the horses became frightened and ran against a bowlder, causing an explosion. McClain was torn to mincemeat. Both horses were killed, and no evidence of the sleigh can be found.

Mr. Kenna is described as a representative who is returned to congress in consequence of his gift as a grabber on the river and harbor appropriation bill). Mr. Cox here interrupted the reading with the remark that he did not know that the word "grabber" was used, and that he withdrew that word. The article went on to quote from the Kanawha, West Virginia, Gazette to the effect that the third congressional district of that state had received from the public treasury more than the amount of taxes which had gone into the treasury from the whole state in five years, and that through the exertions of Mr. Kenna, a golden stream had poured into the third district, refreshing the hearts of the working men, their wives and children.

Mr. Kenna inquired if the gentleman did not wish that somebody would write that way about him. In so far as the article read implied that he had done faithful duty to his own constituents and to every interest of the country, it was no more than just.

Mr. Cox said he never yielded to the shrieks of a locality. Let the house call a halt and proceed to the appropriation bill. The amendment was rejected by 56 to 93.

Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York, moved to strike out the item of $2,500 for the Shenandoah river. Rejected.

A large number of amendments, the most of them similar to this, were offered, but all were either rejected or ruled out.

The appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river having been read, Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment providing that no portion of the money appropriated for the Mississippi river shall be used in the repair or construction of levees for the purpose of preventing injury to the land by overflow or any other purpose whatever, except for the means of deepening or improving the channel of that river.

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, offered an amendment forbidding the use of any of the money for the purpose of reclaiming swamp, overflowed or alluvial land along the Mississippi river, but providing that it shall be confined strictly to improving the channel of said river.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, expressed his desire that the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Robinson), would prevail.

Mr. Thomas's amendment was rejected and Mr. Robinson's adopted without discussion.

Mr. Marsh offered an amendment providing that the work of improving the Mississippi should be extended from St. Paul to New Orleans and striking out the clause providing that the money should be expended under the supervision of the Mississippi river commission. Rejected.

The item relative to the Mississippi having been passed from a large number of items following for the improvement of small rivers in Maryland and Virginia, these items as they were read were opposed by Mr. Updegraff, of Iowa, who made several very brief but sarcastic and amusing speeches, which were, however, of no avail, as all his amendments were rejected.

Mr. Updegraff warned the democratic party, and particularly the southern section of that party, that it would be held responsible for the passage of this bill.

The committee then rose and the house took a recess until 7:30.

11:19 p.m.—The house is still engaged in the consideration of the river and harbor bill in committee of the whole. The prospect is that the bill will be passed substantially unchanged, some time in the course of the night, but it is doubtful whether final action on it will be had before to-morrow. Nearly all of the proposed amendments have thus far been voted down.

12:30 a.m.—The house still in session upon the river and harbor bill. Friends of that measure seem resolved that its consideration in the committee of the whole shall be brought to a close to-night.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

At 1 a.m. the house is still in session considering the river and harbor bill in the committee of the whole.

A Grand Gift.

Special dispatch to The Constitution

NEW YORK, February 16.—Mr. George J. Seney, president of the Metropolitan national bank of New York, on his own motion, and unsolicited, gives ten thousand dollars towards the endowment of Emory college. What Georgia Methodist will cover it?

A. G. H.

UP IN THE AIR.

The Fearful Position of a Furious Lunatic.

NEW YORK, February 16.—About forty families occupy the adjoining six-story tenements 17 and 18 West street. The roofs of the two houses, which are on a level, are separated by a high iron picket fence, erected for the purpose of preventing the inmates of one house from passing to the roof of the other. There are so many occupants of the houses that a stranger may go among them and the tenants will not know that he is not an occupant. That actually happened yesterday, when a stout-built, wild-looking German of 35, in his stocking feet, was noticed on the roof of No. 18. His manner was queer, but the absence of his shoes led to the supposition that he was a tenant. Women hanging out clothes noticed his strange actions. Inquiry failed to discover any one who knew him. When addressed, he either replied incoherently or spoke in an unknown tongue. His vehement gesticulations and occasional approaches to the edge of the roof filled some of the women with terror, and as they went down to the street to get some men to take care of the strange visitor. Meantime the wild actions and perilous position of the man had attracted attention from the street. A long line of trucks was blocked in front of the door. A throng poured out of "Burke's Village," a cluster of tenements near by containing over 250 families, so that before long there was a dense crowd of spectators looking up at the man and expecting that he might be dashed to the pavement. Two stout young men volunteered to go up and capture the man. One was William Casey, a stevedore, the other "Paddy McGee," who works on the dock. They made their way cautiously to the roof, and tried to approach near enough to seize the man, who, when he saw them coming, dodged behind a chimney, and fled to the very edge of the roof. Many of the multitude were horror stricken at what seemed to be an impending catastrophe. The steamboat squad of police was just going on duty, and Policeman James Smith saw the crowd. He started to the roof to assist in seizing the man. In the meantime Policeman Alexander McIlhargy, who was going down Morris street, was told to "hurry, as there were two men trying to throw a policeman from the roof." McIlhargy ran to the spot, and reached the roof just behind Smith. The man at this time was crouched at the very edge of the roof, close by the iron railing that separated the two buildings. Smith advanced slowly and cautiously. He was about to seize his prisoner, when, to the horror of the spectators, the man sprang to the edge of the railing, which projects about two feet over the front of the building and terminates in a row of spikes. The pickets looked like a frail cobweb against the clear sky, infitted to support so great a weight. Nerved to the utmost desperation the man swung off into the air and clambered over on the edge of the fence to the roof of No. 17. Men in the crowd below sickened at the sight of the man's body, hatless and shoeless, his hair streaming in the wind, dangling by an apparently fragile support sixty feet above the sidewalk. It seemed almost miraculous that the fence did not give way and send him crashing to the pavement. Smith is a much heavier man than the fugitive and he stood for a moment; dazed at the unexpected means of escape the man had chosen. He hesitated only for a moment, and the next instant he followed the fugitive. McIlhargy had run to the rear to prevent the re-entrance of the man to the roof of No. 18, and Casey conceived the happy idea of catching the clothes of the fugitive by reaching through the fence with his cotton hook. The united strength of the three men was required to hold the prisoner. He struggled fiercely for freedom, and at one time it seemed as if he would drag his captors to the edge of the roof and precipitate the whole party to the street below. Finally Smith got a pair of nippers on one wrist, and McIlhargy held the other until the man was subdued. Then he was questioned, but gave only incoherent replies. All that could be got from him was that his name was Jacob Miller; that he had been but a few weeks in the country; that he had been in an "arbeiter," or work office; that he had no home and could not tell the name of the ship he came in to this country. It was evident that the man was demented. None of the neighbors knew him. Nobody had seen him before. Miller was taken to the tombs. There further efforts were made to get him to tell who he was and something of his history. But he either could not or would not tell. He said he was 49 years old, which was evidently false. He is about 35, five feet seven inches tall, rather stout, with sharp gray eyes. He was dressed in a sack coat, and pantaloons of mixed goods. His general appearance was that of a laboring man. After trying in vain to get some information from him through the interpreter, Justice Morgan concluded to commit Miller to the care of the commissioners of charities and correction. Miller was sent to Bellevue hospital, where he now is.

The La Prade Murderers.

NASHVILLE, February 16.—The governor has been notified by Judge Stark that the latter

The Constitution.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

THE story that the Rugby, Tennessee, colony is to be removed to Minnesota, has been emphatically contradicted by Mr. Thomas Hughes's brother, who is the chief manager of the colony. The story was really too absurd to be entertained at all.

THE river and harbor bill is opposed by a good many orators and wits, but it seems to have a good majority of the house behind it. Its fate will depend upon the senate, for it can be talked to death in that body without much difficulty.

THE government's carp propagating ponds at Washington were covered by the inroads of the Potomac river during the recent freshet, and one correspondent says the thousands of little carp have gone to feed the early shad. Professor Baird, however, thinks some of them fled from the overflow of cold water and took to the mud. If the professor's theory is correct, there may yet be a liberal issue of carp for Georgia ponds.

SENATOR EATON at the close of an honorable service is engaged in stirring up the Monroe doctrine, and he even desires to apply it to a commercial enterprise like the Panama canal. He should begin with some railroads and other enterprises nearer home. Mr. Eaton has served nearly six years in the senate, and this is his first attempt in the line of pure demagogism.

THE blacks of the sixteen southern states have increased from 4,242,003 in 1870 to 5,643,891 in 1880—a gain of more than 33 per cent. The whites in these states have increased from 8,813,377 in 1870 to 11,259,713 in 1880, or less than 28 per cent. As there was very little immigration during the ten years, it follows that the census results probably show the correct rates of increase of the two races.

FERNANDO WOOD was a hopelessly sick man when he left Washington, after getting out of bed to go to the house to take part in the debate on the funding bill. His disease was a complication of gout and rheumatism, and the physicians at the Hot Springs had no hopes of his recovery from the beginning. His work was well rounded out in the funding bill, and the dead member is sure of a place in the permanent history of the country. The city of New York will especially miss him, and fortunate indeed will she be if she finds a man that can do as well, even after a long experience, the work that falls upon the leading member of her delegation in the house.

Prevention of Small Pox.

Whether or no the hard winter has left the country in a condition to be ravaged by small pox, is a question we need not stop to discuss. It is sufficient to know that the disease is spreading rapidly in the northern cities in spite of all that can be done to check it; and it behooves our health authorities to act promptly and vigorously if we are to remain safe from a filthy disease that mutilates when it does not kill. We are glad to see that our school board is enforcing vaccination among the children who attend the public schools; but this wise and timely action only reaches those within the school age. The vaccination of adults, and revaccination, should be urged upon our people. We should not wait until the danger is upon us, until an epidemic creates a rush for the universal remedy, when it may not be easy to secure it under favorable circumstances; but we should at once prepare against its coming by vaccination and revaccination, and preparations should also be made for isolation of sporadic cases.

True, the doctors disagree about vaccination and some other matters in relation to the disease; but there no is known disease they do not quarrel over; and we give below the conclusions of Dr. Fousagnaves, a celebrated French writer—conclusions that may be safely accepted as those of men of the widest study and experience:

1. Vaccination has preserved, and still preserves, an incalculable number of lives.
2. The number of blind and deaf has considerably diminished under the influence of vaccination.
3. Vaccination preserves human beauty.
4. The charges made against vaccination, when sifted down, are found to have no foundation.
5. Vaccination does not cause enfeebled constitutions nor destroy the health.
6. It does not make typhoid fever more prevalent.
7. It does not increase the number of consumptives.
8. It does not transmit scrofula and skin diseases.
9. It is only dangerous in the hands of ignorant and incompetent practitioners.
10. The innocence of the practice is so marked that in many countries vaccination is obligatory.
11. Vaccination is not infallible.
12. Revaccination is necessary when the initial vaccination has left poor marks.
13. The fact of an interior variolic eruption does not dispense with a revaccination.
14. It is necessary to revaccinate at ten years, at twenty years and at forty years.
15. Beyond the age of forty it is not necessary to revaccinate the fourth time, only during periods of violent epidemics.
16. It is necessary to vaccinate as soon as possible.
17. Vaccination can be practiced at the date of birth.
18. Vaccination can be practiced at all seasons.
19. The period of dentition should not prevent vaccination, if the urgency of the case demands such a step.
20. No age is safe from variola, provided the subject be unvaccinated.
21. Vaccination and revaccination should only be performed by a physician.
22. Well-chosen vaccine matter exposes the subject to no transmissible disease.
23. Animal vaccine has no superiority over well-chosen humanized virus.
24. Well-chosen vaccine, from the cow or cow-pox, must be carefully gathered to make stock for human vaccination.
25. Living vaccine, inoculated from arm to arm, must always be preferred to vaccine in tubes and on quills.
26. All vaccine on points coming from an unknown source must be rejected.
27. It is necessary to place the value of vaccine in the following order: First—Spontaneous cow-pox vaccine. Second—Human vaccine transmitted from arm to arm. Third—Human vaccine transplanted on heifers. Fourth—Recently preserved vaccine from a pure source.
28. It is prudent to make a certain number of incisions.
29. The impression of variola may be made until the fifth day of vaccination.
30. An infant is not enfeebled by vaccination.
31. Revaccinations recognise the same rules as vaccinations.
32. Pregnancy and nursing are not impediments to vaccination.
33. It is altogether an advantage to vaccinate or revaccinate in times of epidemic.

The Policy of the South.

We endeavored to point out yesterday that it is of far more importance to the southern people to take control of, and give practical direction to, the vast changes that are going on in this section than it is to secure a national democratic victory. It will be remembered that THE CONSTITUTION, when the recent campaign was at its height, and when the election of General Hancock seemed assured, warned its readers not to expect too much from the success of the democratic ticket; but, in spite of the warning, we are convinced that the administration of General Hancock would have been a great disappointment to many of our people. The truth is, the pressure of public opinion at the north would have made itself so unmistakably felt at the white house that General Hancock's administration, so far as it affected the south, would have been in most respects a counterpart of that of Mr. Hayes. Upon one side he would have had the force and pressure of northern sentiment warning him to beware of state sovereignty and the southern "barbarians," and upon the other the Impracticable element of the south, small and clamorous. All things considered, it is about as well that our people have not had their ideal of a democratic administration disturbed by as vigorous and as unflinching an executive as General Hancock would have been.

As matters stand we have the opportunity to set our house (including the kitchen) in order, so that no development of the future may take us unaware; and it is to this duty—this necessity, indeed—that THE CONSTITUTION would invite the attention of the people. While it is true we have a deep concern in national affairs—in the honest administration of the government according to democratic methods—it is equally as true that we have a still deeper concern in certain grave affairs of our own which have never had a parallel in any other political society since the beginning of history; and we must insist and emphasize our insistance that a proper control of these affairs and a wholesome solution of the problems to which they give rise are of more vital importance to the people of the south than any mere struggle between political parties. We have inherited these conditions and these problems from the institutions which the war swept away. It is an inheritance to protect against, to be sure, if protests would be effectual, but it has been discovered that this method is a practical failure. We might deal with it from a sentimental point of view, but this has also been put to the test and found to be ineffectual. How, then, is this inheritance of our civilization to be dealt with? The answer might be, as it has been, let the philanthropists of the north, who are responsible for the results of the war, deal with it. But it is known of all men what desperate and disastrous results have followed an attempt of this sort by those who assumed to represent the desires and intentions of these philanthropists. The result of experiment and deliberation has been to convince thoughtful people that this inheritance—these conditions and their resultant problems—must be dealt with from within; that the intelligence and humanity of the south must control and direct all the phenomena that must necessarily result from a political experiment where the element of homogenity can never become a factor. Whatever shape the solution of this social and political problem may take, it must be brought about by efforts from within, and in spite of a most distressing lack of homogeneousness.

Now, however, discouraging this problem may appear even to those who have given it serious thought, its solution is an absolute necessity, for upon that solution depends the future happiness and prosperity of the two races at the south. How shall the problem be solved? We are free to confess that we do not see the way clear. THE CONSTITUTION is prepared to discuss the subject, but it is not prepared to act as finger-post. Skirmishing around recently in the confines of the perplexing conditions which exist at the south, we suggested that it was about time for our statesmen to adopt the commercial method in politics. The Impracticables and the Superficiauls who go about blind at mid-day, caught up this phrase turned it about and straightway begun to cackle over it. A string of red beads dropped in the barnyard would not create greater excitement among the bantams than did this stray expression. They professed to detect in it the odor of real commerce—bargain and sale—and altogether they have given themselves much concern. THE CONSTITUTION has the advantage over the bantams of having the ear of the people of Georgia, and we do not propose to allow the small-fry to misrepresent us. We believe that the time has come when the same care, deliberation and judgment that are devoted to commercial and business enterprises should be exercised with respect to questions of mere party policy. The times are tired of the Columbian method, based largely on a vague and unhealthy sentimentalism, which prevailed before the newspapers and telegraph wires were put in position. In the old days, there was a certain flavor of romance and tobacco juice in the attitude of the Hon. Bolivar Skaggs, of Gullettsville, when he rose up before an audience (gathered by means of a barbecue) and pounded his stomach while he expounded nonsense. But it is time for reform. The people want practical statesmanship. We of the south can cling to our sentiments without becoming sentimentalists. We can at least discuss men and measures from a rational standpoint. When questions of policy are to be settled, we can at least ask ourselves whether they will profit us politically. The times have changed, and the people of the south must necessarily change with them. There is safety in precedent, but a political policy need not have the sanction of tradition to make it wise, profitable and good in our day. The commercial method in politics, which we most heartily commend to our people, is that which recognizes that vast changes have taken place, that new conditions give rise to new surroundings, and that new problems in politics must have new solutions. With all these facts to be taken into account, and with the welfare of two peoples to promote, the southern statesmen who allows his sentiment (inherited or traditional) to warp his judgment or control his actions will cut a pretty figure in history, and yet, this is the figure some of them are anxious to carve out for themselves.

MR. J. S. MOORE, the tariff expert, who voted for Hancock, gives the democratic party a trouncing for its failure to institute tariff reform. Mr. Moore can say nothing in this direction that is not true. THE CONSTITUTION implored the democrats in congress to make democratic success in the last campaign sure by cutting down the war duties and relieving the people of a burdensome tax. It may be said that Mr. Hancock was defeated by Mr. Sam Randall and his packed and subsidized ways and means committee.

MRS. HAYES says she likes to live in the white house. This, we believe, is also one of Mr. Hayes's weaknesses.

THE democrats in the senate have it in their power to put a large corn-cob stopper in the jug of Stanley Mathews. Not a single democratic senator was chosen for the purpose of aiding Mr. Hayes to pay off his returning board debts.

IT is understood that your Uncle David Davis will be governed by the democratic caucus in the organization of the new senate. This is as it should be. The democratic caucus is a place where Judge Davis can keep cool in summer and warm in winter. All the independent statesmen would be more comfortable if they would go in and enjoy the hospitality of the democratic caucus.

THE Atlanta fire department is hereby respectfully informed that Miss Kate Claxton will shortly make her appearance in this city.

MR. HAYES will go out of office in a few days, but the practice of polyamy will still go on in Utah. It is a pity that Mr. Hayes and the amiable William K. Rogers failed to strike a decisive blow at this institution when they first opened up for business in the white house.

MR. BLAINE is troubled with rheumatism; whereas, Mr. Conkling is still able to strut. This is a very funny world.

THE boom in lard can be explained only upon the hypothesis that the people of the west are using it in the place of butter. In the west, lard is supposed to be gifted with a power to build up the brain tissues.

A GOOD many people have lived and died in the idea that the Bible as it is, is a pretty good book. They had no idea of the necessity of reform.

THE sugar importers say that John Sherman is a usurper. But John is solid. He can prove his character by seventeen distinct Louisiana witnesses.

It is singular how Eads can get his jobs through congressional committees, while poor John Roach can't get anybody to listen to his appeal for a subsidy of a million or so on every vessel he builds. It is to be feared that John hasn't learned the art of handing money to the boys. It is a rule of the Washington lobby that money to be made useful should be wrapped up in a pocket handkerchief.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer still calls it the queen city. This would be a good name to travel with, if the bunko men could get the town on wheels.

THE Indians would be in a better condition to-day if Schurz had confined himself to his trade of tuning pianos.

IF the Sprague suit is to be as lively as people think, Mr. Conkling will have to fall back on Mrs. Jenks and 'Liza Pinkston as witnesses; provided, of course, these interesting females can be leased from John Sherman.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

MR. FRANK J. COHEN announced Tuesday that he would suspend the Rome Bulletin, but Mr. Andrew Mosely stepped in, bought the paper, and will fight it out with the other dailies all the summer.

THE Macon Telegraph appeared yesterday in a new and tasteful typographical dress, an evidence of prosperity that must be very gratifying to the friends of the paper. There have been other changes not less important. We observe in the editorial columns the fresh and vigorous style of Mr. Harry S. Edwards. Mr. Joseph Clisby, one of the pioneers of Georgia journalism, is still editor-in-chief.

THE Darien Gazette, the most enterprising weekly in the country, is publishing sketches of prominent Georgia newspaper men. Sketches of Mr. J. H. Estill, of the Savannah News, and Mr. Patrick Walsh, of the Augusta Chronicle, have already appeared, and others will follow. In addition to this attractive feature, the Gazette is one of the liveliest, brightest newspapers in the land.

IN GENERAL.

—Some new feminine boots are buttoned behind the ankle.

—Senator Allison's chief recommendation for the cabinet is that he can beat General Schenck at draw-poker.

—About 140,000 went to the dead letter office in misdirected envelopes in 1880. On an average one letter in 200 is missent.

—She heard the angels calling her
From the celestial choir;
She flopped her wings and away she went
To make one angel more.
—An Illinois Obituary.

—Somebody has said that old things are the best, and with the exception of girls we don't know but that we are prepared to indorse the sentiment.

—The fool hath said in his heart: "Anyone can write for the papers." Try it. Oh, fool! try it.—[Yonkers Gazette. Needless advice. The fools are trying it too freely.

—Is woman's highest sphere of duty at the cradle or at the ballot-box? is the question agitating the public mind. Barker says it depends upon which she can fill the better. —Boston Globe.

—Colonel Jerome Bonaparte and his wife are now living at Washington and entertaining a great deal. Mrs. Bonaparte—a granddaughter of Daniel Webster—is a clever and charming woman. She dresses magnificently, and often wears beautiful jewels, a large share of which descended to her from the late Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte.

—Four and twenty bustles piled upon the floor,
Overskirt and seal sacque lying near the door,
There a little high heeled shoe, here a corset lace,
Powderer, puffs and other things, for her pretty face.

Gum-elastic garters, bandoline for bangs—
One long striped stocking on the bureau hangs;
Tother's on the sofa, flung there by our pet,
Myrtle's neath the blankets, fast asleep, you bet.
—Chicago Nursery Rhyme.

—The most valuable modern coin is a Confederate States silver dollar, which is valued at $1,000. There were only a few of these coins struck. The confederate government had the dies made and a few coins were struck at the New Orleans mint for the inspection of the government officials. They found, however, that they had no more silver, and no more were coined.

"'Tis said that thirty inches span
The average woman's waist,
And just so long the arm of man;
So when 'tis snugly placed
Around the damsel when one treasures,
There is conformity of measures.

How admirable are thy works,
O nature, kind and dear!
For, spite of all thy kinks and quirks,
And various doings queer,
Thou mould'st waists of proper bias,
While arms to fit thou dost supply us.

—Kate Field writes a letter on the late novelist, George Eliot, saying: "The world is indebted to George Lewes, because he made George Eliot believe in herself as a writer of fiction. I do not think justice has been done to him as a man. Mr. Trollope bears testimony to his goodness of heart. Nothing could have been tenderer than the way in which he always spoke of her, and all his friends acknowledge the wonderfully purifying and ennobling influence that she exerted over him. George Eliot saved a soul. George Lewes discovered a genius. The latter had long since lived down evil tongues. He was asked to dine with Queen Victoria's daughter, the crown princess of Prussia, when the princess was in England —a fact worth mentioning, as the royal family are very particular as to whom they do and do not see."

Cotton Manufacturing in Georgia.

The Cotton.

The report of the president of the Eagle and Phenix manufacturing company, of Columbus, shows an eminently satisfactory condition of affairs. The total investment of the company is now $1,925,722 14. Last year they made $ 54,445-36, declared $75,000 in dividends, credited $68,446 37 to the machinery account, and passed to the reserve fund $110,000. Dr. N. J. Bussey, who is the head of the company, gives this account in a letter to a Texas friend, of the work in his well equipped No. three mill, built in 1877. He says: "In 1880 our new mill consumed 2,500,000 pounds of cotton. The cost for all labor, from cotton in the bale to yarn ready for shipment, with average numbers of yarn, No. 16, was 1.07 cents per pound. The cost of shipping this yarn from Columbus to Philadelphia is 50 cents per 100 pounds—or half a cent per pound. We could, therefore, lay this yarn down in Philadelphia at 1.57 cents per pound—not figuring cost for waste in manufacturing, or general incidental expenses, which would be about the same both north and south. It costs 4.96 cents per pound to lay cotton down in Lowell, from Columbus, more than the cotton costs us at our mills. Figures are very simple to show that on this cost of manufacturing the entire product of our new mill could be made into yarn and placed in Philadelphia ready for sale for $15,000 less than the raw cotton would cost at a mill in Lowell, before it is commenced to be manufactured. I will enter into no argument to answer statements made by northern professional writers who decry our advantages. No argument is necessary to sustain established facts—as these are. You wish to know the condition of our operatives now and previous to employment. Our operatives are all native white. Before our mills employed them they were either without employment, or their labor was in competition with the other labor of the country. This was the general condition, with only special exceptions. About 1,400 of our operatives are females, and without employment in the mills there are few places open to them. They gladly avail themselves of opportunities given for employment in the mills, and supply is very abundant. If our mills employed 5,000 instead of 1,400 hands, there would be difficulty to secure them. No effort is required to induce them to work. They flock to us whenever they are wanted. They are short article, on "Life's Realities." We do not exactly know. You might start in with a butter tryer, and if that don't work send to Detroit for a submarine diver. If you really want your heart fathomed, it can be done; but more likely it is your liver that needs repairs.

For the lip there is no brightness,
For the teeth there is no whiteness,
Where SOZODONT has got to place;
But those who use it, know full well,
How bright and beautiful the spell
It t' rows o'er man or woman's face.
feb 15—d3t tues thur sat&wtl

—Senator elect Miller, of California, says his Alaska fur seal company has paid the government $3,000,000 of the $7,000,000 we paid for Alaska, and before his grant expires will have paid the whole sum we paid Russia; while the seals, honestly protected, are more plentiful than ever.

—It is a mistake to suppose Cousens' Liniment costs more than 50 cts a bottle. It is the best medicine for Rheumatism and Lame Back.
feb5—d&wkly sat tues thur

—Henry Berg, whose heart beats warm for the cadaverous smile, but which evolves a whipping post for petty thieves and wife-beaters, is very tall and straight, with a look of settled gloom, as if he was brooding on the evils of civilization and wanted the days of chivalry again, when he could ride a bad horse and put his squire on a bad mule. With all his humanity Berg is preparing to torture the people of New York with a five act tragedy, which bids fair to be worse than his poem.

A Pure and Effective Hair dressing.

Cocoaine a compound of Cocoanut Oil, beautifies the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.

THE superiority of **Burnett's Flavoring Extracts** consists in their perfect purity and strength.

—Ex-Mayor Oakey Hall's youngest daughter painted the picture in the New York water-color exhibition which was first sold. When Mr. Hall was rich he had all of his children taught some art of trade. Now in adversity the boys and girls are able to earn a livelihood.

COLUMBUS, GA., January 17, 1878.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT—DEAR SIR: Last summer, when our little girl was teething, we tried a great number of prescriptions, but none of them relieved her. We finally had brought to our notice your TEETHINA (Teething Powders), and used them with the happiest result. They gave her speedy and permanent relief. I very heartily recommend them to others. Yours very truly,
G. R. GLENN,
President Columbus Female College.

Its speedy cures of Sores and Eruptions upon the skin have been remarkable.
GOLDTHWAITE & SON,
Druggists, Troy, Ala.
feb1—dlm tues thur sat & wkylm

—The young Burdett-Coutts couple, who have given so much anxiety, are at last safely married. Contrary to universal custom he takes her name. But this arrangement has some compensation for him in the fact that he also takes her money.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped at once. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsam, but **act directly on the inflamed parts**, allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. Sold at 25 cts a box everywhere.
699 jan30—d&w3m hot col fol pure rd mat

—Mr. Aaron Burr Hays, of New York, who died the other day, was remarkable for two things. He was the oldest bank cashier in the world and the only man in history unfairly hanged by the name of Aaron Burr. His name was a thorn in his side, and he never signed his name other than "A B Hays."

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P.
109 aug8 d1y

—In a general descent on gambling dens in Washington early on Thursday morning two senators and six representatives were captured.

Cruelty to Children.

The little ones suffer torments and are dosed to death. Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pellets cures every infantile disease without using medicine.
feb13—d&wlw

—The scheme for boring a tunnel under the British channel, so as to connect England and France by rail, is by no means given up. Experiments are in progress, and others are to be made, looking toward a determination of the best machinery. The great railroad companies on both sides the channel are in full accord, and the house of Rothschild, it is understood, is largely interested in the project. As to the possibility of boring such a tunnel, after the examples of Mount Cenis and elsewhere, little doubt is entertained; but the problem of ventilation will, we suspect, prove a grave one, the solution of which will tax the ablest and most ingenious engineers.

Eminent Dr. H. R. Walton,

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Writes: Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF is a most excellent preparation. It is a valuable Superior to Cod Liver Oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions and an excellent preventive of MALARIAL DISEASES. DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta.
204 june11—d&wly fol rd m t

AMUSEMENTS.

LITERARY
AT THE
Markham To-Night.

PROGRAMME.

1. Hear Our Prayer.....Abbot
Miss Cady, Mr. Toy and Mr. Cady.
2. Violin Solo—Souvenir de ceilni.....Artol
Professor Freyer.
3. Reading.....Mr. Allen
4. Song
5. Sage Conversation—
Mrs. Johnson, Mrs Smythe and Mrs. Walker.
6. Piano Solo—Fantaise Impromptu.....Chopin
Miss Hahr.
7. Sing.....Is it a Dream?
Mrs Snook.
8. Recitation.....Judge Twiggs
feb17—1t

Opera House!

Saturday, February 19th
First and only appearance of
MISS FANNIE MAYS
And her Great Troupe of
BRITISH BLONDES!
AND
Female Minstrels
THEN
Leading Star Combination
OF THE SEASON.
Plenty of Fun and Nothing Objectionable.
Acknowledged to be the Best Female Minstrels.
Special Prices. feb17—d3t

ONE NIGHT ONLY!
Monday, February 21st,
KATE CLAXTON
The Popular Artist, and
CHAS. A. STEVENSON
Supported by the Celebrated
Claxton Dramatic Co.
In the ever popular dramatic drama,
The Two Orphans!
Represented with Special Scenery.
Prices as usual. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. feb17—d4t

SELF-BASTING
PAT. AUG. 1879.

BROILER.
Saves all the Gravy! Bastes While Broiling! Makes no Smoke! Keeps the Fire Bright!
Send One Dollar and get a sample, and ask for quantity price.
MANUFACTURER'S AGENT
CEO. D. WINCHELL,
No. 123 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
For Sale by all retail Store Dealers.
AGENTS WANTED EVERY-WHERE.
dec2—d12 tues thur sat

ROCKDALE PAPER MILLS
ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. The whole or one-half, including 40 acres of land and water power belonging thereto, with all the tenement houses and Saw Mill attached, with 3 three hundred pound engines, 1 two hundred, 1 four-drinier machine, 72 wide. All the above in good working order and running, with plenty of water at all times; never drowned out with about 18 feet clear-head driven by two turbine wheels 40 and 26; two miles from Conyers on Georgia railroad. For further particulars address Rockdale Paper Mills, Ga.
jan21 d3m

Horses and Carriages for Sale.

I WILL A BARGAIN IN A PAIR OF GENtle, well broke Carriage Horses, dark bays, accustomed to railroad and street cars; also one Carriage and Harness; also one light Carriage. Property can be seen any day by calling at Judge [illegible] Stables.
[illegible] G. W. ADAIR.

RAILROADS.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., November 9th, 1880.

COMMENCING SUNDAY 7th instant, following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 15 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 00 a m
" Washin'n	2 10 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 56 a m
" Camak	1 26 p m	" Camak	11 33 a m
" Milled've	5 45 p m	" Washin'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 30 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	2 47 p m	Ar. Atlanta	8 45 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 00 p m	Lv'e Covington	6 00 a m
Ar. Covington	7 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta	8 00 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily, except Sunday.]

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
L'e Atlanta	12:00 noon	L've Decatur	1:30 p. m
A'e Decatur	12:25 p. m.	A've Atlanta	1:53 p. m.
NO. 14 EAST DAILY.		NO. 8 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	8 45 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar Athens	7 3: a m	Lv'e Athens	6 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	7 30 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flat Stations.
Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.
Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta, Pullman Sleepers Augusta to Washington.
Only one change Atlanta to New York.
S. K. JOHNSON, R. HARKEY,
Superintendent. Gen'l Pass. Agen
nov7—dtf

Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line R'y.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, PASSENGER trains will run as follows:

LEAVE ATLANTA.

No. 43—Day Passenger	4:00 a m
No. 47—Night Passenger	3:00 p m
No. 49—Fast Mail	6:00 p m
ARRIVE ATLANTA.	
No. 42—Day Passenger	12:35 night
No. 48—Night Passenger	12:40 day
No. 50—Fast Mail	11:30 a m

W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Notice to Passengers.

COMMENCING FEBRUARY 1st, 1881, AND until further notice, the Passenger Fare over the

GEORGIA RAILROAD

Main Line and Branches, will be as follows:
Atlanta Rates.....Three (3) Cents per Mile
Train Rate.....Four (4) Cents per Mile
Children between 5 and 12 years, Half the above Rates.
Minimum Rate, for any Distance, Five (5) Cents.
Passengers are hereby notified that if they fail to purchase Tickets from the Station Agents, they will be charged the Train Rate.
Conductors are not Ticket Sellers, and are not allowed to accept less than the Train Rate of Four Cents per Mile. Therefore, to secure the advantage of the reduced rate, purchase your tickets before entering the train.
The Company reserves the right to change, or entirely abrogate these rates, at pleasure and without notice.
E. R. DORSEY,
jan22—1m General Passenger Agent.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA
PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is much quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:35 p. m. Passengers, connections, and comfort the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.
In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which means the facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satilla river, St. Mary's Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point really superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.
For rates, routes, and any and all other information, apply to passenger or freight service, please communicate with the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. ALBERT A SHAW,
General Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 3d, 1881.

On and after SUNDAY, January 30th, 1881, pas enger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	8 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 40 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus and Montgomery daily	7:20 p m
Arrives at Columbus daily	2:25 a m
Arrives at Montgomery daily	9:40 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	12 20 a m
Arrives at Macon	6 30 a m
Leaves Montgomery for Macon daily	5:00 p m
Leaves Columbus daily	12:08 a m
Arrives at Macon daily	6:45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrives at Savannah	4 45 p m
Leaves Augusta	4 35 p m
Arrives at Savannah	8 45 p m

Making connection at Savannah with the Savannah, Florida and Western railway for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 3—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leave Augusta	5 50 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	7 20 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 01 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	12 50 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	4 45 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	4 15 p m
Arrives at Albany	8 35 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 15 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 40 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line, at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroad; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad and South Carolina railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely Extension run daily (except Sunday) from Albany to Arlington, and daily (except Monday) from Arling ton to Albany

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	12 02 a m
Leave Eufaula	12 00 m
Arrive at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 50 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 15 p m
Leave Macon	7 35 p m
Arrive at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leave Augusta	6 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Sunday, for these points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to Cincinnati via Macon, Atlanta and Cincinnati Southern Railway on 7:30 p. m. train.

Local Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Savannah and Augusta, Augusta and Macon, and Savannah and Atlanta.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia can take either train from Macon to Augusta and make connection with Pullman Sleeper from Augusta to Washington without change.

Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured at SCHREINER'S, 127 Congress street.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.	WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Sunt. Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav Agent.	W. F. SHELLMAN, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF Georgia.

FAST MAIL TRAIN.

On and after Wednesday, January 19th, trains on the Northeastern Railroad will run as follows:

TRAINS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Athens	4.30 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive at Lula	6.30 a m	5.50 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	9.46 a m	12.40 p m
TRAINS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.
Leave Atlanta	4.00 a m	3.00 p m
Arrive at Lula	6.30 a m	5.55 p m
Arrive at Athens	11.30 a m	8.45 p m

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains 1, 2 and 3 connect closely with all east and west-bound passenger trains on Air-Line Railway. Train No. 4 with west-bound passenger train on Saturday night only, when it will wait until 9.45 p. m., when by so doing a connection can be made.

Passengers leaving Athens at 4.30 a. m. connect closely at Lula with the Fast Mail train for Atlanta, time 5 hours and 15 minutes—making close connection for all points west and southwest.

LYMAN WELLS,
Superintendent.
jan20—d1f

DISSOLUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., November 1, 1880.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed up by Traynham & Ray.
W. L. TRAYNHAM
O. N. GEISE,
D. J. RAY.

WE WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS OF Traynham, Geise & Ray, as partners under the firm name of Traynham & Ray.
W. L. TRAYNHAM,
D. J. RAY

PATENT MEDICINES.

25¢.

Reader! Have you caught a cold? Are you unable to raise the phlegm? Have you an oppression on the lungs with short breath? Do you have a fit of coughing on lying down? A sharp pain now and then in the region of the heart and shoulders? A chilly sensation down the back? If so, delay is dangerous. "Slight colds," if neglected, often result in consumption, when the remedy, if applied promptly, would have averted all danger. For twenty-five cents you can get the remedy which the test of twenty years has proved to be the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Will enable you to raise the phlegm, cause pleasant sleep and you will wake in the morning, cough gone, lungs working freely and breathing easy. It is a preventive and cure for croup and a pleasant cordial. Children love it. No family should be without it. Sold by druggists in 25c and $1 bottles. Principal office 35 Murray St., New York.

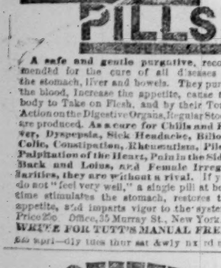
TUTT'S PILLS!

A safe and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. They purify the blood, increase the appetite, cause the body to Take on Flesh, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, fine Stools are produced. As a cure for Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, and Female Irregularities, they are without a rival. If you do not feel very well," a single pill at bedtime stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Price 25c. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

fe9 wpri—d1y tues thur sat &wkly nr rd mat

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

No Time should be Lost

If the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the true remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named beget others more serious, and a delay is therefore hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatic twinges, kidney weaknesses, attacking serious bodily trouble if trifled with. Live to time in using this effective, safe and long known medicine.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

fe9—d1m tues thur sat &wkylm nr rd mat

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

There is a well known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above conditions no matter how confirmed; or otherwise; is purely Vegetable, producing no reaction as permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, which can be had of Levasser & Co., 10 bis Rue Vivienne, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. BROWN SIMPSON, M.D., Proprietor. Address, 40 World Building, New York; none genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on side of each box; send for circulars; box of 100 pills, $8; of 400, $10 sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sold by all Druggists.

CERTIFICATE.

Paris, July 13, 1878.—19 Rue de la Paix: Out of 349 patients treated 65 were cured within 20 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 2 between five and six months, 14 in nine months. DR. M. FERRIGOND,
Medecin de ns Hospital Charity.

NOTICE is hereby given that T. A. Smith, of St. Louis, and R. L. De Lisser, of New York, are no longer authorized to act as agents for Ricord's Vital Restorative, as their appointments as such have been revoked.

Extract of letter from June 9th, 1880.—Dr. S. B. Sigesmond: You write that you will in future advertise for yourself; do you mean in your own name or in mine as agent? Do you propose to continue the agency or not? In a month, do I shall of course go on and expend some money in advertising at my own expense; will pay every 30 days for what I order. If, however, you do not want me to continue the agency inform me of the fact. R. L. DELISSER.
23 Beekman Street, N. Y.

The counterfeiter of Ricord's Vital Restorative, of which I am the sole owner, and proprietor in the United States, tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation and change the name from Ricord's Vital Restorative to Dr Ricord's Restorative, to have a similarity in name.

The testimonials of Drs. R. Blanchard, C. Chevalier, M. Perlman, Lasbeg and Sir Thompson, are copied from my Circulars.

The genuine can be had at LIPPMAN BROS, Savannah, Ga. S. BROWN SIMPSON, M. D.
dec16—d1y 1stweek thur sun &wkly nr rd mat &w

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

A Medico-Fruit Extract of the Tropical Fruits and Plants.

Is the Best and Most Agreeable Preparation in the World.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Torpid Liver, Hemorrhoids, Indisposition, and all Disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system.

Ladies and children, and those who dislike taking pills and nauseous medicines, are especially pleased with this delicious quality.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE may be used in all cases that need the aid of a purgative, cathartic, or aperient medicine, and while it produces the same result as the agents named, it is entirely free from the usual objections common to them. Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price 25 cts. Large boxes 60c.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

feb16—d1y thur sat tues nr rd mat &wly

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

feb1—d1y tues thur sat sun nol nx rd mat

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.

Remember! This TONIC cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. HISCOX & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing.

nov14—d1y tues thur sat &wkyly

AN INTERESTING TALK.

Mr. M. J. Hinton's Thirteen Years' Experience.

Mr. M. J. Hinton is in the city, having been absent nearly ten years prospecting in the west. We find in the Los Vegas Gazette, (New Mexico), January 11, the following talk with him which shows his recent operations:

"Yesterday afternoon, a representative of the Gazette, called upon Mr. Hinton at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. W. Barney, and listened to a story which seemed like a highly colored romance.

"As we stated on Sunday, he left Georgetown in June, expecting to go direct to St. Louis. At Fort Cummings, some of his friends among them Dr. A. S. Warren, tried to dissuade him from leaving that part of the country till he had made a personal examination of the rich mineral deposits in the southwestern part of the territory.

"For fourteen months he had employed Jack Doyle, the well known Indian scout, to prospect for him, and had some idea of the great riches which lay hidden in the mountains in and near Victoria's reservation. Mr. Hinton is a practical assayer and chemist and made his own assays from specimens brought by Doyle.

"Another obstacle prevented his continuing his journey. He learned that some of Victoria's band had attacked the stage and two men been killed. As it was not safe to venture on, he decided to go into the mountains.

"In a light spring buggy, accompanied by Dr. Warren, he started for Hillsboro. Here he made up his outfit and started for the Black Range, about seventy miles northeast of Silver city. He made a cash purchase of a half interest in the "Terrible Lode" mine, situated in the mountains, in the Cuchilla Negro district, near the reservation a signed Victoria by the United States government. This place has been impenetrable to prospectors until recently owing to the hostility of the Indians."

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION had a conversation yesterday with Mr. Hinton about the mining region alluded to. He says the mining camp of the Cuchillo Negro district is destined to be the greatest mining section in the United States, having more natural advantages than any other in the territory—within one day's easy ride from San Marcial, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

Before leaving this country Mr. Hinton arranged with Mr. Wells, his partner, to commence operations at once upon the mine. He sent to him, from Socorro, a complete mining outfit and an ample supply of provisions.

Mr. Hinton has in his possession many rare relics, among them a diary belonging to two men murdered by the Indians. The skeletons of these two men were found by two Mexicans near the battlefield where Parker, the scout, had a desperate encounter with Victoria's band. Near by was the remnants of an old coat, in the pocket of which the diary was found. The Mexicans, unable to read English gave the book to Mr. Hinton, little dreaming that some day it may be the basis of a lawsuit over valuable mining property located by the murdered man. The names of the murdered men were H. P. Hayes and H. Pye, who left Georgetown, N. M., on June 30th, 1879. Pye was an Englishman by birth, and thought to be travelling under an assumed name. Nothing is known of his life previous to his appearance at Georgetown, New Mexico. He was one of the first men to go into the Black Range and it soon became known throughout that region that he had made some wonderfully rich locations there. He was forced by the hostility of the Indians to give up work for a time and leave the mountains. He resolved, however, to venture into this region to work his claims, although at this time a hazardous undertaking. Laying in a supply of grub and tools, and accompanied by Hayes, he set out on his perilous journey.

The story of the trip is told by the diary. Traveling by day and camping at night, July 4th they reached their location, and after remaining there for a time, setting up monuments as prescribed by law, started homeward bound. The supposition is that they were forced to leave, owing to the presence of Indians. But they were not lucky enough to elude them, and were killed only a short distance from their location.

The richness of Pye's locations was noised abroad, and the name of the massacred men has been perpetuated in "Pye's camp," a well known locality. His claims were jumped long ago. If the discovery of Pye's relatives living, it will be of interest for them to know that great riches await development for them in the mountains.

Mr. Hinton is in constant communication with Mr. Wells, his partner, and other properties located in this region. Below are given several extracts from letters recently received from Mr. W., showing the extent of Indian troubles, etc., recent reports of which have been circulated:

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The most lucrative investment, next to a valuable mine, is the saw-mill business. The demand for lumber is unlimited owing to the fact that timber is scarce throughout the territory, and only found in certain localities. Square edged lumber is sold in the rough at the mill for $30 per thousand. For agricultural purposes, irrigation is necessary. Droughts are of rare occurrence. Stock ranches can be made profitable, for plenty of water for this purpose is found in the small streams and can also be obtained at a reasonable depth, at a small expense.

Many Lose Their Beauty from the hair falling or fading. Parker's Hair Balsam supplies necessary nourishment, prevents falling and grayness and is an elegant dressing.

feb16—d1m tues thur sat &wkylm

—The revised version of the New Testament will be published in May. The following is the Lord's prayer as it appears in the revision published by the London Record: "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one." The retention of the pronoun "which" instead of substituting "who" in its place is the English reviser's preference. "Have forgiven" in place of "forgive" is in conformity with the Greek texts of Lachmann, Tischendorf and Tregelles.

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TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

—janll—d1y top col nx to or fol read mat

The Gate City National Bank

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Capital, $155,000.00.

Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.

L. J. HILL, President. | L. M. HILL, Vice Pres't. | EW'D S. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

jan6—d1t head fin col

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Banking Business,

BUY and Sell Exchange, Receive Deposits and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum; approved paper discounted.

jan26—d3m hd finan col under G C B

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 16, 1881

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling ..... ¼ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	108@110	Sav. City 8s, new	85@ 87
Georgia 7s, 1888	109@111	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s, 1896	121@123	Columbus City	82@ 85
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	104@105
Georgia 8s	112@114	Central R. R. 7s	113@115
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st mtge	116@118	W. & A. RR. Lease 10 per ct income bonds	125@126
Atlanta 8s	100@102	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	73@ 75
Atlanta W'k'r 7s	108@110	do. Class A small	73@ 75
Atlanta City 7s	114@116	do. Class B 5s	97@100
Augusta City 7s	106@108	do. Class C 4	87@ 90

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	113@114	South Wes R.R.	111@113
Central R. R.	109@111	Atlanta St. R.R.	105@107
A. & W. P. R. R.	121@123		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 16—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened irregular and in early dealings the general tendency was toward lower prices, the bulge being falling off to the extent of 118½; Denver and Rio Grande was notably str ng and advanced 2¾ per cent to 05¾. Elevated men has been perpetuated in "Pye's camp," a well known locality. His claims were jumped long ago. If the discovery of Pye's relatives living, it will be of interest for them to know that great riches await development for them in the mountains.

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A SURE CURE for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-Shops, and Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

PAIN KILLER should have a place in every factory, machine-shop, household, ready for immediate use not only for accidents, cuts, bruises, sores, etc., but in case of sudden sickness of any kind.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of all who want a sure and safe medicine which can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief.

Its price brings it within the reach of all; and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills. For sale by all druggists at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

feb9—d1y thur sat tues &wkyl eow nx read mat

LIVERPOOL, February 15—1:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 6 15-32; February and March delivery 6 1-32; March and April delivery 6¾; April and May delivery 6 9 16; July and August delivery 6 23 32.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 13,200 bales; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 17-32.

LIVERPOOL, February 16—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6 17-32; futures closed steady.

The following table shows the price, movement, etc., of cotton in the principal markets for to-day, February 16:

MARKETS.	GRADE.	RECEIPTS.	SALES.	STOCK.	EXPORTS.				TONE.
					To Great Britain.	To France.	To continent.	Coastwise.	
New York	Middling uplands.	11 9-16							
Galveston		11							
Baltimore		11							
Philadelphia		11							
Wilmington		11							
Memphis		11							
Mobile		10¾							
Savannah	Low middling.	10¾							
New Orleans		10¾							
Charleston		10¾							
New York	Good ordinary.	10							
Galveston		10							
Baltimore		10							
Philadelphia		10							
Wilmington		10							
Memphis		10							
Mobile		10							
Savannah		10							
New Orleans		10							
Charleston		10							
New York	Net.	1355	1000	1000					Quiet.
Galveston		3822	1000	27718					Steady.
Baltimore		3835	500	4500					Steady.
Philadelphia		2746	500	2250					Steady.
Wilmington		519		4500					Steady.
Memphis		3951	1000	12831					Firm.
Mobile		1036	500	4500					Steady.
Savannah		5415	1000	4500					Steady.
New Orleans		6930	1000	4500					Steady.
Charleston		1000	1000	4500					Steady.
New York	Gross.	1355	1000	1000					Quiet.
Galveston		3822	1000	27718					Steady.
Baltimore		3835	500	4500					Steady.
Philadelphia		2746	500	2250					Steady.
Wilmington		519		4500					Steady.
Memphis		3951	1000	12831					Firm.
Mobile		1036	500	4500					Steady.
Savannah		5415	1000	4500					Steady.
New Orleans		6930	1000	4500					Steady.
Charleston		1000	1000	4500					Steady.

Consolidated net receipts 18,780.

From Smith, Edwards & Co.'s Liverpool Cotton Circular for January.

The prospects of our market do not furnish much new material since our annual circular was issued. In it we took a cautious view of the situation, and expressed the opinion that prices were full high enough if the crop were six millions. What has transpired since then has been rather in favor of the market; the course of receipts in America has been so small during January, and the weather has continued so unfavorable that we are inclined to the opinion that the crop will not reach six millions, and possibly not exceed the last one. We can hardly think that the explanation given by the Americans of the small receipts, especially those into the interior towns—viz: that the roads have been too bad for transit—can altogether account for this phenomenon. If the weather has been bad for the roads it has also been bad for the remainder of the crop, which was still unpicked in the fields at the end of last year, and we cannot but think that much of this cotton has been destroyed.

We must say we never remember a picking season so uniformly bad as this has been. For nearly three months we have had an unbroken record of rains, snow-storms and frost. Several writers in the south state that it has been the most severe winter for thirty years. We should say that as compared with the splendid picking season of last year, there should be a deficiency of 10 or 15 per cent in the amount gathered; indeed, if such weather had been foreseen last autumn few people would have put the crop at over five and a half millions. We believe, however, that the area planted was larger than any published figures put it at, and the promise was most favorable for an immense crop in the spring. The question is, how much has that promise been cut short since then? We would incline to say that if 6½ millions was then on the ground with the most favorable conditions for picking, 5,800,000 is a reasonable estimate now after so disastrous a winter. The total amount of cotton that has come to light so far (counting the interior movement) is only some 50,000 bales above last year, so that if the receipts from plantations are the same for remainder of season the yield will be about 5,800,000 bales, and we hardly think we are any warranted in looking for more with the light before us. In New York and New Orleans, however, there are still good judges who believe in 6 millions, and in the face of this we refrain from expressing a positive opinion. The receipts during February will probably settle the question one way or another. They are predicted to be much larger than last year, and if they do not happen a change of opinion is sure to follow.

With such views as to the supply from America we consider that 6½d is a fair price for cotton, and if the course of receipts causes a reduction of crop estimates, we think there is room for a little improvement.

A crop of 5,800,000 bales would leave us in the autumn with as small a stock as last year—perhaps somewhat less—as the continent will apparently carry more, and England less, and as much of the American crop is of low grade, there will be opportunities of squeezing up the price of "contract cotton" in the autumn. No doubt for the immediate future Liverpool is going to be well supplied. The amount afloat and in stock is 180,000 bales above last year, but this will gradually diminish, as the stocks in America are 160,000 less, and most of this deficiency will fall on Great Britain. Our spinners also hold less, we believe, and are more inclined to enter the market than last year. Prices are considerably below what they were at this time last year, and the general condition of trade much sounder.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that before long we shall feel the influence of next crop, and its influence will be of a moderating kind. Already we hear of contracts being entered into at a large reduction from the price of the autumn months, and this will increase as the year goes on, and operate as a wet blanket on speculation.

We cannot think, therefore, that any great advance is probable, even with a rapid exhaustion of the present crop and a decided reduction of estimates, but we incline on the whole to the opinion that present prices are safe, and may improve a little later on, provided our views about the crop are correct.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 16, 1881

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, clear rib sides and mess pork in Chicago to-day: Wheat—February opened and closed 97¾; March opened 99¾, closed 98; April opened 99, closed 98¾. Clear R b sides—March opened and closed 7.75; April opened 7.87½, closed 7.85. Mess Pork — March $15.40, closed $15.22½; April $15.62½, closed $15.42½.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Flour—Steady; fancy $6.50; extra family $6.25; family $6.00. Wheat—Chicago—The months ruled lower to-day; March opened 98¾, moved down to 97¾c and closed 98c; April opened 99c, closed 99¾c. In Chicago markets were all delayed by wire troubles. There is not much change in the local wheat market; choice qualities will command a sale at $1.24@ $1.26. Corn—Market firm and higher. The advance is not the result of any particular upward movement in the west, but may be attributed to the blocked condition of the railroads; choice white is held at 70@72c. Oats—50c; rust proof 85@ 90. Meal—70@73c; firm and of upward tendency. Grits—$4.00.

BALTIMORE, February 16—Flour less active but steady; Howard street and western superfine $3.25 @3.50; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.10@$6.00; city mills superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $6.25@$6.50; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $7.00. Wheat, southern firm; western easier, closing firmer; southern red $1.14@ $1.17; amber $1.0a@$1.25; No. 2 western winter red spot and February $1.16@$1.18; March $1.16⅝@ $1.16¾; April $1.17⅝@$1.17¾; May $1.17¼@$1.18. Corn, southern firmer; western lower and dull; southern white 54; yellow 53 Oats quiet; western white 44@42; mixed 40@41.

NEW YORK, February 16—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $4.75@$5.20; good to choice extra $5.70@$6.75. Wheat heavy and ½ @¾c lower with rather more doing; ungraded red $1.17@$1.21. Corn heavy and ½@¾c lower with a light trade; ungraded 56@58c. Oats heavy and ½@¾c lower; No. 3 44. Hops steady with a fair export demand; choice yearlings 14@20.

ST. LOUIS, February 16—Flour dull; triple extra $4.20@$4.40; choice to fancy $4.90@$5.50. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.00@1.01¾ cash; $1.02¼@$1.02¾ March; $1.04⅝@$1.04¾ April. Corn dull and lower 37¾ cash; 39½@ 39¾ April. Oats dull; 33½ cash.

LOUISVILLE, February 16—Flour dull; family $3.25@$4.25; A No. 1 $ 00@$3.25; extra $3.25 @$3.50; choice to fancy $3.75@$4.25. Wheat steady at $1.00. Corn steady and firm: No. 2 white 44¾. Oats steady and in fair demand: No. 2 white 37¾.

CHICAGO, February 16—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 97¾ cash; 98 March 98¾@98⅝; April. Corn active and lower; 37½@37⅝ cash; 42 bid May. Oats easier; 29¾ cash; 33¾ May.

CINCINNATI, February 16—Flour in fair demand and firm; family $4.35@$5.10; fancy $5.25@ $5.75. Wheat firm; No. red winter $1.05@$1.07 Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 43. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 36@36½.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, February 16—Lime—Market active. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 90c; less than car-loads $1.00 is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl, of 300 lbs. nest; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.50 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.75 @$3.000 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, February 16—Hides—ready. Fur skins in demand; we quote dry flint 12@14; dry salt 12@13; wet salted ½@8; mink 40@60c, for best; muskrat 8@10c; coon 10@15c, owing to size and quality; fox 20@30c; beaver $1.00@$3.00; otter $2.00@$3.00; opossum 3@10c.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Paper—Trade active; prices steady. Manilla paper No. 1 10@11c ₩ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ₩ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ₩ lb; good wrapping 4@6c ₩ lb; straw 3½@3½c ₩ lb; burlap bags 2 bushels, 35@40c; second-hand bags 7½c; bran bags 11½@14c.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Leather—Market firm and fairly active; hemlock sole, good, 27@30c; hemlock G. D. 24@27c; hemlock P. D. 20@23c; whiteoak sole 40@44c; best 45c; harness leather 30@35c, owing to quality.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, February 16—Peas—Stocks are scarce and in demand at $1.00; no white peas on the market; choice will command a ready sale at $1.75.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Beans — Tennessee $1.25@$1.50. The scarcity of peas has created a demand for beans.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Wool—Dull; washed 33@36; unwashed 28@32; burry 15@20c.

ATLANTA, February 16—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Kanawaah $1.05.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Iron Ties—Season about over.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Barley—$1.00@$1.15; fair request.

ATLANTA, February 16.— Bagging — Season about over.

ATLANTA, February 16— Tallow — 5@6c; demand fair.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Rye—None; no demand.

ATLANTA, February 16—Wheat Bran—$1.15.

—Provisions.

ATLANTA, February 16.—The western markets possess considerable strength. The demands from eastern markets cause a heavy movement in that direction. The southern demand is also enormous, but the roads being blockaded with freight it is difficult to get shipments through without serious delay. This state of affairs has been a drawback to our market, and stocks, considering the demand, is comparatively light. The tone of the market is strong and prices are tending upwards. Clear Rib Sides—8½@8¾c may be regarded as the market price to-day, but should the market have to contend with such impediments as described above we can count strongly on seeing a further advance. Mess Pork—Chicago—The months eased off to-day: March closed $15.22½; April $15.42½. Sugar-cured hams 11c; bacon shoulders 6c; bulk 5½c. Lard—Market firm and and tending upwards; tierces, leaf, 11c; tierces, refined 10½c; kegs and cans 11½c; no buckets on the market.

BALTIMORE, February 16—Provisions higher with a brisk jobbing trade demand. Mess pork, old $14.75; new $16.00. Bulk meats, loose shoulders and clear rib sides, none offering; packed shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 8¾. Bacon, shoulders 6½; clear rib sides 9¾; hams 11@12. Lard, refined, 10¾.

ST. LOUIS, February 16—Pork easier at $15.50. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats easier but not quotably lower; shoulders 5; clear sides 8.10 @8.15 Bacon easier but not quotably lower; shoulders 6¾; clear sides 8¾.

LOUISVILLE, February 16—Pork strong and higher at $16.00. Lard, none here. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 5½; clear sides 8½. Bacon active, firm and higher; clear sides 9.20. Sugar-cured hams 10@10¾.

NEW YORK, February 16—Pork dull, heavy and lower; prime mess $15.00. Middles dull and lower; long and short clear 8.65. Lard heavy and lower with a fairly active trade at 10.47½@ 10.50.

CINCINNATI, February 16—Pork quiet at $15.00 @$15.25. Lard dull at 10. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 5; clear ribs 7.90. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders 6; clear sides 8¾.

CHICAGO, February 16—Pork active and lower at $15.25. Lard active and lower at 9.97½@10 Bulk meats in good demand but lower; shoulders 5; short clear 8¾.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 16—The general market is steady. Coffee—Market firm but quiet; Rio 18½@ 18½c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 28 @32; best Rio 29; choice Rio 26. Sugars—Steady at quotations; standard A 10¾; granulated 10¾; cut loaf 11⅛; powdered 11⅛; white extra C 9¾@ 9⅝; N. O. sugars firm, but we know no quotable change in prices: off white 9¾@10c; yellow clarified 9@9¾; seconds 8¾@8¾. Molasses—Black strap, bbls 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—Not as firm but we note a good demand at former prices; fair 50; prime 55; choice 60. Teas—Oolong 25@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@72; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 25@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 9; saigon 55; cloves 60. Ginger—Jamaican ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20 @$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers steady; milk 7½; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda X X 7; soda XXX 8½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7. Candy—Assorted stick 12. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls. $6.50; ½ bbls $3.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ½ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lbs $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $6.00, 1 lb cans. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 13½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Steady; choice 7½c; prime 7; fair 6¾.

NEW YORK, February 16—Coffee quiet; Rio 10 @13½. Sugar nominal; fair to good refining 7⅞ @7¾; prime 7¾@7¾; refined very quiet; stand ard A 8¾. Molasses dull and weak; New Orleans new crop, 30@35. Rice in fair demand and firm; Carolina and Louisiana 5¼@5¾.

BALTIMORE, February 16.—Coffee lower and dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 10¾@12½. Sugar dull; A soft 9¾.

CINCINNATI, February 16—Sugar quiet; hards 9¾@10¼; New Orleans at 7@8.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, February 16.—Market rules quiet Indigo, best, 75@90; madder

China Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Maddocks's splendid English Granite, Rodgers' fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Woodware, Lamps, Chimneys, Looking Glasses to trade at manufacturerers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Merchants can save a fair profit on freights by buying from McBride & Co.
jan26—dly above we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 7-16; in New York, 11 9-16c; in Atlanta, 10¼c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, February 16, 10:51, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Prec	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30 41	45	39	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30 4	47	64	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30 56	40	100	.....	Calm	†	Cloudy.
Galveston	30 30	54	93	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	30 2	52	1 0	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30 28	69	90	N.	Fresh	.0	Clear.
Mobile	30 41	51	80	N	Gent	.00	Clear.
Montgom'y	30 4	47	55	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30 4	56	69	E.	Gent	.0	Clear.
Pensacola	30 41	55	74	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30 39	54	49	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
† Not enough to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 4, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 99, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 16, 1881

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:51 a m	30.35	39	72	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
10:11	30.38	50	44	N. W.	Brisk	...	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.32	62	36	N. W.	Brisk	...	Clear.
2.31	30.32	53	30	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.4	49	37	N. W.	Brisk	...	Clear.
10:51 "	30.41	45	39	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....30.374 | Maximum ther.....58
Mean daily ther.....48.0 | Minimum ther.....39
Mean daily humid.....45 3 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Rogers & Son's and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-glass from Germany. Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
HENRY SELTZER.
nov24—dly 1st pre lock

A MEAN TRICK.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. are circulating a copy of an old injunction against Kayser Bros, of New York, for using the Singer name; also an injunction against A. J. Brill, of Cincinnati, for using the word Singer in the sale of an imported machine, the said machine being ornamented like the Singer.

Those injunctions may or may not be binding on parties using or dealing in those machines, and the serving of copies of said injunctions on parties dealing in said machines may or may not be right, but the MISERABLE TRICK of seeking the dealers handling the "Genuine Stewart" and addressing a special circular to them, which intimates a liability for selling the "Stewart"—which the Singer Company knows is a lie only on its own name and merits—is plainly visible.

This circular was not sent to Fred. Bell & Co., whom they know handle every Stewart Machine sent into the state of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, but only to retail dealers, whom they hope to scare off from selling the only machine that has a right to the form and ornamentation of the Singer, but does not care to use it, and is in no case sought to be sold under the Singer name.

If the Singer Company are sincere in their warnings, let them proceed against the undersigned. We challenge them to do so. Our office is exactly opposite their's, in Atlanta, and they know where to find us—although they frequently tell parties seeking the Stewart office that they don't know where it is. For the benefit of our short-sighted Singer friends we append our name and address.
FRED BELL & CO.,
51 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
OPPOSITE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S OFFICE.
July 27—dlim prof lo

The Light Running
"DOMESTIC"
Sewing Machine
Is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. I does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER This IS GUARANTEED.
Southern Distributing Agency,
43 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
000 mar29—dtf

J. P. STEVENS & CO.
Wholesale Jewelers
—AND—
Watch Manufacturers.
Factory and Sales-room,
34 Whitehall St.,
ATLANTA.
Send for Catalogue and Prices
mar4—dly jan9—

The Irish Demonstration To-night.

The committee in charge of the great mass meeting of the citizens of Atlanta to express their sympathy with the downtrodden people of Ireland met last night to make the final arrangements for the meeting. The talented array of speakers, who will be present, insures a crowded house, and in view of this the gentlemen of the committee have appointed a number of competent ushers to see that every one, especially the ladies, are properly seated.

The Irish land question seems to occupy the serious attention of all thinking people, and as the Irish race, its history, and the many struggles that Irishmen have made for independence lays claim to the good will of the American people, the gate city of the south will no doubt express its feelings in no unmistakable language.

The gentlemen who have consented to give their views on this vital question, not alone to Ireland but Great Britain itself, represent every political party, and as to the list of the speakers, show that country is fast throwing off the baneful yoke of sectarianism which England has long and successfully fostered among the Irish people.

The recent occurrences in the British parliament have aroused the people in other states, and large mass meetings are being held all over the union.

Atlanta will speak to-night in tones of cheer to the Irish people, encouraging them to persevere in a constitutional way for their inalienable rights.

The Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, GA., February 16, 1881.

List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Southwestern circuit	9	Augusta circuit	9
Atlanta circuit	3	Middle circuit	2
Chattahoochee circuit	1	Ocmulgee circuit	9
Macon circuit	7	Brunswick circuit	5
Flint circuit	13	Eastern circuit	7
Coweta circuit	4	Northern circuit	8
Rome circuit	11	Atlanta circuit	27
Cherokee circuit	5		

No. 1. Western. McCombs vs. State. Bastardy, from city court of Clarke county. Reinstated and argued. Pope Barrow; T. W. Rucker; A. H. Cobb, for plaintiff in error. L. W. Thomas, solicitor city court, for the state.

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Oliver et al. vs. State. Motion to enter judgment, from Decatur. Argued. O. G. Hurlbut; E. E. Donaldson, by Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiffs in error. C. Anderson, attorney general; Bower & Crawford, by brief, contra.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, dismissed for want of prosecution.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 12. Taylor vs Hinton. Case, from Sumter. Hawkins & Hawkins, for plaintiff in error. R. B. Hinton, by Z. D. Harrison, for defendant.
No. 9. Fokes vs. Vaughn. Complaint, from Macon. Argued. John R. Worrill, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.
No. 13. Cox et al. vs. Cobb et al. Withdrawn.
No. 16. Loggitt vs. McLendon et al. Trover, from Macon. John R. Worrill, for plaintiff in error. S. Hall; T. F. Floyd; J. W. Haygood, for defendant.
Pending reading of the record by Mr. Worrill, court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.
There are six cases still on the southwestern circuit.
The cases are short, and counsel in other cases would do well to be ready.

Kate Claxton.

Savannah News.

The Theater.—Miss Kate Claxton's first appearance. The theater was crowded last evening with the finest, largest and most refined audience we have seen this season to greet the first appearance in our city of the celebrated actress. Miss Kate Claxton and well were they repaid for their attendance. The beautiful play entitled the "Two Orphans" was presented in magnificent style. Although we have had the pleasure of witnessing the representation of this play by several fine companies, we may say that never have we more heartily enjoyed it than on last evening. We found Miss Claxton in every respect the accomplished and talented actress she has been represented, and her company is, undoubtedly, taken as a whole, one of the best organized and finest that has accompanied any "star" to our city since the war. Miss Claxton's personation of the beautiful character of "Louise" evinced an earnestness and fidelity to nature that won the highest admiration of her audience. In not one of the varying and trying scenes through which she passes was she otherwise than faultless. In truth it required no stretch of imagination to enable one to think that the veritable "Louise" of the beautiful and pathetic story was present. In the acting the spectator lost sight of the actress.

The originality of conception, faithfulness of execution, established in the minds of the Savannah audience Miss Claxton's claims as one of the best and most perfect actress on the American stage. In appearance she is rather petite, possesses a most intelligent and expressive countenance, and in action is extremely graceful. The audience were charmed with her, and testified their appreciation by hearty and warm applause.

SALLY'S SALLY

INTO ATLANTA'S DRAMATIC CIRCLE.

The "City of Worcester" Rolls Into the City, an Immense Throng Fills the Opera-House, Sara Captures the Hearts of the Critics, and Passes on.

Yesterday the West Point train was some minutes behind its schedule arrival time, but long before that hour the curious and enthusiastic had assembled at the car-shed in great numbers ready to greet the divine Sara on her arrival in the city. The crowd grew restless when the train failed to arrive on time, but every man stuck it out, and when the engine hove in sight there were several hundred men ready to meet it and get the first glimpse of the great actress. The street arabs furnished their proportion of the assemblage, but the majority were merely drawn together by a desire to see the actress without any pecuniary outlay and merely for the sake of saying that they had seen her. But the managers of the divine damsel were just a little too sharp for the multitude. When the train rolled into the union depot the curtains were all down and although the people strained their eyes, and stretched their necks in an endeavor to to catch a glimpse of Sadie she was nowhere visible to the naked eye. The crowd pressed about the car, and an occasional yell rent the air. Some enterprising individuals climbed upon the gates at the entrance of the car-shed and tried to look down on Bernhardt from there but got nothing for their pains. The company made its way to one of the hotels, but Mlle. Bernhardt remained in her car. Occasionally some urchin would yell, "Here she is!" and the crowd would sway in that direction, only to meet disappointment. Several Atlanta Frenchmen gained admission soon after the arrival of the train and paid their respects.

When the excitement was somewhat over THE CONSTITUTION stepped into the car and spent a few moments chatting pleasantly with Mlle. Bernhardt and several occupants of the car. The knight of the quill was received cordially and with an ease and grace which showed that the actress is as charming in company as she is superior in acting.

The reporter found her suffering from a severe cold, and begged pardon for the intrusion. Mlle. Bernhardt said pleasantly:

"Oh, well, I am glad to meet you. I am not feeling well, of course, but I am nevertheless glad to have you call. I am just recovering from quite a severe illness."

"Yes," said the news man, "Mr. Jarrett told me that you were quite sick while in Mobile. In fact, he told me you were compelled to leave the stage during the performance."

"That is true. I was to have played there two nights, but on the first we did not reach the city in time for the performance, and after the first act the second night I was taken ill and was compelled to leave the play unfinished. They carried me to the car and after no small amount of physic-taking I grew better, and am almost entirely well now, I hope."

"I trust," observed the scribe, "that you will not have another attack soon."

"Thank you. I assure you it is not pleasant to be sick."

"Do you find it wearisome traveling in your car so much?"

"Well, I would dislike to say that. Mr. Abbey has been so kind and has provided everything for my comfort which could possibly be secured. Then, too, you Americans have welcomed me so warmly. I can say truly I pass the time very pleasantly."

"Are you pleased with our southern country?"

"I have enjoyed my trip greatly, and I like the south very well. I peeped out from behind one of the blinds just before you came in, and I am agreeably surprised at your city. It is so different from all the other southern cities. You have such an appearance of thrift here."

"Pardon me," said the reporter, "but I think there is scarcely a man who admires your genius more than I do. I have always thought you ambitious and hope to see you in a small amount of pleasure upon your pluck in overcoming the obstacles which a few years ago lay between you and your present position."

"Yes," said the fair Sara "I am ambitious and have always had before me the image of the great 'Rachel' and the artists of the period of Tolma. My ambition was to reach a higher dramatic fame than that achieved by any of them, and I have studied too the beautiful and classic literature of Racine and Moliere and Dumas and Hugo. I love my art."

"You paint, do you not?" Bernhardt's lip puckered into a little smile and the pencil-shower saw that she was thinking of the ambiguousness of the terms he had used.

"I believe my daubings have been dignified with that title," she responded sweetly.

"And you are a sculptress?"

"More of a 'sculptress' than a 'paintress'"

"And are the stories told of how you became a sculptress true?"

"In the main they are. In 1869 I sat for a bust representing Donna Marie de Neubourg and so closely did I watch the sculptor, and so many of what he called valuable suggestions did I make that he insisted that I should study modeling. I took some clay and that very night I began the study of the art."

"You have been quite successful, too."

"Some of my modeling has been very highly praised, perhaps by some too enthusiastic friends," she added gracefully.

"You go from here to Nashville in the morning?"

"Yes, sir"

"And from there?"

"To Memphis."

A few words more and the reporter took his leave.

In appearance Bernhardt is a perfect type of blonde with the fairest, clearest and softest complexion. Her features are clean cut and her nose while prominent and her mouth, while strong in appearance, yet there is at the same time an expression of singular softness and gentleness about it. Her eyes are dark blue and backed by a bright intellect, flash brilliantly, and have a keen and penetrating expression. She is ever wreathed in smiles, and a woman's tenderest nature is stamped on every feature of her face and every sound of her musical voice. She is slight in form, but tolerably well developed, with a graceful carriage and all in all extraordinarily attractive.

The Performance.

Last night DeGive's opera house was packed from pit to gallery with the most refined and cultured audience which has gathered there for months, and certainly Bernhardt's manager can have no cause to complain of the pecuniary success of the performance. When the curtain rose and the play was progressing, Mr. Marble, president of the company which owns the car "City of Worcester," in which Bernhardt travels, tapped THE CONSTITUTION reporter on the arm and remarked:

"You have no idea how intensely she is suffering. There is a physician now behind the scenes ready to attend her in case she gets too sick to proceed with the performance."

In the first act Mlle. Bernhardt appeared in an elegant white and brocaded satin, with short sleeves and long white gloves that reached almost the entire length of her arms She wore the handsome dress with a queenly grace and looked very sweet despite, it might be said, the disgustingness of the character which she assumed. She was greeted with applause on her first appearance. The audience had become thoroughly interested when the supper was spread and fully appreciated the excellent acting which followed the impromptu polka, where the frail Marguerite stopped suddenly and gasped for breath. Asking her friends to leave her she walked hurriedly to a mirror, and gazed with terror upon the pale reflection of her face. Her face grew sad in expression as she saw and reflected upon the early death which awaited her. Armand entered and her manner changed. Her face brightened as she listened to his protestations of love. Her voice was sweetly musical and her act ing the height of perfection.

In the second act the toilet of brocaded and plain velvet and satin of different shades of red, with jet fringe, made her appear very pretty, and in the coquettish familiarity with which she examined Armand about his love for her was excellent. It was true to the life of the Parisian coquette used to the fickleness of the chance admirer. The scene with Armand's father was grand in the extreme, and won a thundering burst of applause. The last act, in which the death scene occurs was necessarily cut considerably, Mlle. Bernhardt being too sick to play it fully. Her acting was remarkably fine, and no living person could hardly represent the last moments of a consumptive's life with more truth than Bernhardt. She did not strain or gasp unnecessarily, but as the cheeks grew sunken and the gaunt destroyer claimed his own, she quietly, peacefully fell asleep in the arms of Armand, and the curtain went down amid a storm of applause.

After the play Mlle. Bernhardt was taken to her car in a carriage and every step of the horses was accompanied by a groan, so great was the suffering of the plucky little actress. She is to play Camille in Nashville to-night if she is well enough, but the prospect is that she will be laid up for a week. The cause of her illness is the extraordinary amount of work which she has done lately. The company left this morning at 5 o'clock.

Are Our Judges Bribed?

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In these days of political corruption, the public sensibility has become so much deadened by the constant recurrence of high crimes in office that we are apt to overlook lesser evils in those who occupy positions of power and authority. It will hardly be controverted in this enlightened day that of all branches of government, purity is most essential to the judiciary. The legislative and executive branches are a check upon each other and both must be corrupted to succeed in the accomplishment of base purposes. But the judiciary stands aloof in its administration, co-ordinate to with, and yet wholly independent of, the other two. In the hands of the judge are our rights of property, and in many cases the liberty of person. Like the ancient hieroglyphical representation of justice, he should be blindfolded, and hold the scale to be turned by the law, not caring or knowing which end of the beam shall rise or fall.

Of late years there has arisen a custom in Georgia which the author conceives to be a species of bribery, but which is more or less sanctioned by the public, because of the ignorance of its existence and for the lack of a moment's thought. In a judiciary, for the most part, so pure as ours, its existence becomes the more conspicuous; and hence doubtless the reader has already guessed that reference is made to the acceptance by our judges of free passes over the railroads. A pass is to a certain extent the equivalent of money, and there can be no rational excuse conceived for accepting the one and refusing the other.

To a very great extent, the large cases in our courts are those in which the railroads are either plaintiffs or defendants, generally the latter. Very generally the amounts involved in those suits are large, and the great interests of the corporations at stake. It, therefore, behooves them to secure the good favor of the judge, and nothing so cogently and effectively appeals to his pride and pocket as a free pass. Were the railroads to offer passes to the jury in the same court, it can not be doubted but that heavy punishment would be imposed upon them by the very judges who sit upon the bench delighting in their ability to ride without the payment of fare. How is it with other corporations? Suppose a telegraph or express company were involved in a suit, would the acceptance by any of our judges of a frank be tolerated for an instant? Would a mining company dare to offer a part of the profits of its ore to a judge who was to preside over its case? And is not the same as true of natural as of these artificial persons? Were A and B involved in a lawsuit, and were A to offer the payment of the judge's fare on the railroad for a year (which would be the equivalent of a pass), we are proud to know that no judge in Georgia would accept the offer, and if he did the people would not tolerate it. And yet it is the daily custom of many of those who wear the ermine, from the supreme court down the scale, to accept and use these railroad bribes. Undoubtedly the railroads offer them with no other intention than to secure the favor of the judges; and if the natural honor of these officers does not spurn the insult to their official purity and integrity, it ought to be prohibited by law. The eradication of this evil would silence the cry of "corporation judges," and would place railroads on the same plane in the courts with poorer but equally honest litigants. It should, however, be a matter of state pride and congratulation that there are even now, notwithstanding the prevalence of this custom, some judges who have scorned the acceptance of this petty bribery.

It is vain to answer that their salaries are so small as to justify the acceptance of a pass. Without digressing upon that question, it is sufficient to say that the office should be accepted or refused with the knowledge that in the language of our constitution, their "salaries shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office."

So jealous was the old common law of the purity of the bench that no judge was allowed to preside in the circuit in which he lived lest the influence of kindred or friendship might bias his judgment. How much more, then, ought they to be free from the temptation to partiality by the acceptance and use of these passes which are intended to corrupt them. In the purity of the judiciary rests ultimately the security of life, liberty and property; the justice of law; the dignity of administration of government, and the welfare and happiness of the people. Our judges should be like Cæsar's wife—"even above suspicion," and they should rise above the greedy desire to save a paltry penny, feeling that their administration shall be impartial and complete, though it result in their own pecuniary ruin.

Perhaps merely calling attention to this species of corruption may suffice, for many are captured by it heedlessly, but let us hope that henceforth it will cease, and that the necessity for the passage of a law which shall have for its object "the purification of the judiciary." Such is doubtless the wish of every good CITIZEN.

A Good Idea.

A petition is being circulated and a large number of the citizens of West End, East Point, Hapeville and Jonesboro have signed it asking the Central railroad to put on an accommodation train between Griffin and Atlanta. The petition suggests a train to leave Griffin at about six a. m., to arrive in Atlanta at eight. Leave Atlanta at, six p. m. and arrive at Griffin at eight. The people of Griffin will give their earnest support to it, and if the Central railroad will comply with the request of the petition it will be one of the best paying trains on the road. We respectfully request the railroad authorities to favorably consider the matter.

Wouldn't Hold Good.

Millie Graham yesterday procured a warrant for the arrest of Allen Sandford and Sallie Rogers, in which she charged them with assault and battery, and upon this paper the accused were arrested and taken before Judge Tanner for trial. The complainant swore that on Monday last she had been assaulted by the defendants while passing up Whitehall street and badly beaten, but the rebutial testimony made Millie's story appear flshy, and the accused were dismissed.

Scattering Fortune's Favors.

Fortune may be easily wooed and won by purchasing a ticket in the next drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co., which will be held February 28th, at Louisville, Ky., under the auspices of prominent citizens. The Drawings are fair, the scheme popular. Purchase your tickets at once. Whole tickets $2.00. Half ticke ts $1.00. Address R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.
feb17—1t

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—W. M. Scott has received his spring samples.
—See the advertisement for the "Literary" in another column.
—Bernhardt plays and McCalla Bros work, that is how they both get crowds.
—Only Pure Medicine in America Soft Capsules Your physician endorses them.
feb4—dly thur sun tues
—Atlanta's favorite, Mrs. Snook, can be heard at the Markham house to-night.
—Over 200 different samples of French goods suitings just in—beauties at W. M. Scott.
—Magnolia Hams are perfect in cure, cut and flavor. Sold by McBride & Co., Louisville, Kentucky, put them up.
—Excursionists to Washington buy fine Shoes and Hats from McCalla Bros, 3 Whitehall.
—The "Sage Conversation," the best thing of the season, at the Markham house to-night.
—The rush for Bernhardt tickets was something like the rush for fine Shoes, Hats and Shirts at McCalla Bros, 3 Whitehall.
—Oh the beauties and so cheap. Elegant suit to order $15 to $22 at W. M. Scott's.
—Fine Silk, Soft and Stiff Hats at the Fashionable Shoe and Hat store, No. 3 Whitehall, McCalla Bros.
—Quite a number of the Bernhardt troupe patronized Thompson's restaurant last night.
—Sarah called in and left her measure for a spring outfit at W. M. Scott's.
—Ladies fine Kid and Box Toe Shoes, all style at opening out figures. McCalla Bros., 3 White hall.
—Bernhardt may come and go, but Neuralgine is the constant friend that will relieve your Neuralgia and Headache. If you suffer waste not your money on the things that perish, but buy solid comfort in Neuralgine.
86 febs dtf—sun tues thur
—Genuine French suitings as cheap as other merchant tailors sell domestic suits for at W. M. Scott's.
—Bernhardt came, also McCalla Bros' new lot of white and colored shirts, pretty styles cheap, 3 Whitehall street.
—The managers of the "Literary," which will take place at the Markham this evening, request the participants and spectators to be on hand so that the programme can begin promptly at 8 o'clock and end at 9½, as the ball room is to be cleared by that hour for a hop to be given by the proprietors of the hotel.
—We desire to inform the art loving citizens of Atlanta, who were not able to attend the first sales of the imported collection of fine oil paintings, that we have persuaded the proprietor to offer the balance to night at 7:30 o'clock, at which time we will sell every painting upon receiving the second bid. Other engagements preclude the possibility of a continuance beyond this evening. Some of the highest-cost examples are unsold yet. This will be the last opportunity of obtaining such works of art till Mr. Grossman's next visit. D. P. Ellis & Co., Auctioneers, 21 Marietta street.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Howard Van Epps has returned from Washington City
—Miss Helen Bradley, the Newnan belle, came up the West point road yesterday. She is stopping at the Kimball.
—Misses Mamie Lou and Janie Smith of Abbeville, South Carolina, are in the city, the guests of Miss Bowie, 120 South Pryor street.
—Miss Ada Beck of Kingston came to the city yesterday, and will remain some days with her friend, Miss Blanche Hardin, on Peachtree street
—Porter King and lady, of Selma, Ala., and Mrs. T. R. R. Cobb and her daughter, Miss Birdie, of Athens, are visiting the family of Harry Jackson, on Mitchell street.

AT THE KIMBALL.

—Mrs. Elbert Fowler child and maid, Griffin.
—J. H. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Savannah.
—Mrs. S. M. Carter, Miss K. E. Carter, Mrs. John Carter, Mr. W. C. Carter, Dalton.
—Carter Shepherd, Calvin George, Mrs. L. W. Pou, Miss Lucie Pou, Mrs. Joe Vason, Madison.
—Mrs. C. M. McGhee, Miss Lawson McGhee, Miss Bettie McGhee, Miss Aurelia McClung, F. H. McClung, Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.
—George J. Barnes and wife, Joseph B. Cummings and wife, H. D. D. Twiggs, P. E. Twiggs, S. Davant, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Cohen, Augusta.

AT THE MARKHAM.

—Arthur H. Gray, Ringgold.
—Miss Cora Nutting, Macon.
—Miss Addie Swift, Columbus.
—One hundred and twenty-three arrivals.
—Miss Florence Heart, Miss Emma Howell, LaGrange.
—Major A. O. Bacon, speaker house of representatives.
—Mr. Samuel Clay, Jr., and son, and [illegible] Rogers, Lexington, Ky.

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NIPPED IN THE BUD

IN MORE SENSES THAN ONE.

Courting a Girl and Failing to Get Her, He Resorts to the Hip-Pocket, but the Majesty of the Law Strides in and Puts an End to the Foolishness.

The code duello is not yet dead in Georgia, as is evidenced by an affair of honor which was billed for five o'clock yesterday afternoon, but which was prevented by the timely arrest of one of the principals and his second.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning Officers Vickers and Baird, of the police force, were informed that two young gentlemen had arranged to fight near the cemetery at five o'clock in the evening. The channel through which the information came was perfectly reliable, but on account of the informant's position the particulars were necessarily slight, yet enough was gathered to establish the fact that one of the parties was in town.

Having ascertained the exact locality of the meeting an officer, accompanied by a CONSTITUTION reporter, was despatched thereto to watch for the arrival of the duelists with instructions to arrest them on the field and thereby prevent the fight. Other officers were put upon the search in the city and about three o'clock Officer Vickers learned enough to cause him to procure a warrant for Mr. Charles Osburn, of Marietta, as principa. Mr. Mote Simmons as second and Dr. Dean as surgeon and upon this paper two of the three gentlemen named were promply arrested and taken before Judge Rhea. It was then ascertained, but by no word of Mr. Osburn or Mr. Simmons, that Mr. Bronham Anderson, of Covington, was the other gentleman who sought satisfaction by appealing to the code.

When confronted with the accusation set forth in the warrant, both Mr. Ozburn and Mr. Simmons denied any knowledge of an arrangement to fight a duel, but the information Officers Vickers and Baird had gathered led them to believe differently, and they insisted upon the power of the paper they had caused to be issued.

After learning that Anderson was the other principal every exertion was made to find him but without success. Officers were again sent to the place designated for the duelling ground, and though they remained until dark Mr. Anderson could not be found, and about half past five Messrs Ozburn and Simmons were released upon bonds of one thousand dollars each to keep the peace, and also bonds of five hundred dollars each for their appearance before Justice Rhea Saturday next.

Both Mr. Ozburn and his friend, Mr. Simmons, declined to tell anything about the differences between him and Mr. Anderson, yet enough is known to warrant the asser tion that there is a lady in the case.

It appears that Mr. Ozburn, who is a resident of Marietta, had been paying attention to Miss Claude Weaver, of Covington. In fact, they were engaged to be married, and Tuesday, February 8th, designated as the time.

During the week previous to the time appointed for the marriage Mr. Ozburn wrote Miss Weaver asking her to have the minister invited to be ready at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday evening and in reply thereto she stated that his request had been observed and that everything would be in readiness when he arrived.

Monday the 7th inst., Mr. Ozburn left his home with a light heart thinking that when he returned his bride would be with him, but when he reached Atlanta he received a telegram which caused a change to come over the spirit of his dreams. The telegram was from Miss Weaver, and read as follows:

"'Tis useless to come. I love another. Was married this morning at 10 o'clock.
CLAUDE WEAVER."

This made Ozburn wild, for he loved the lady who had thus jilted him, and in an ungarded moment he began drinking. Soon reason forsook its throne, and, accompanied by a friend, Mr. Ozburn went down to Covington Monday evening and took the town. During his sojourn in that place he ascertained that Miss Weaver had married Mr. Branham Anderson, a Covington merchant. He was also told that Anderson had said he would like to meet him, if only long enough to thrash him. This of course incensed Ozburn and he let his tongue loose, but came away from Covington without seeing Anderson.

A few days afterward Mr. Ozburn met Dr. Webb, of Atlanta, who had just gotten back from Covington, and from him learned that Anderson had been talking about him and bragging that he had gotten away with him and his girl. Again Ozburn lost his patience, and sitting down he wrote Anderson demanding satisfaction for the offensive language he had used when speaking of him. To the letter a verbal reply was received, stating that Mr. Anderson agreed to give Mr. Ozburn the satisfaction he wanted on a field of honor. Mr. Anderson refused to give a written reply, saying that if he had to criminate himself he didn't want to put it on record.

With the gentleman who brought Mr. Anderson's reply the details were arranged. The cemetery was chosen as the place and five o'clock yesterday evening the time. The fight was to have occurred in that portion of the cemetery where the confederate soldiers are buried.

Officer Vickers is certain that Mr. Anderson was in town but it is supposed that he heard of his antagonist's arrest and evaded the officers.

Mr. Ozburn is a young man just past twenty-one. He is medium sized, good looking and evidently a gentleman. Those who know him say that he will fight a circular saw and that the duel did not occur is no fault of his.

Mr. Anderson is a merchant in Covington. He stands well in society and has the respect and esteem of all who know him. There is no reason to suppose he attempted to evade the fight he had accepted.

Mrs. Anderson nee Miss Weaver, is quite a belle in Covington. She is said to be a beautiful brunette whose fascinating smile has enticed many.

In all probability had Officers Vickers and Baird been less vigilant than they were THE CONSTITUTION instead of chronicling an attempt, would have chronicled a duel with fatal result.

The Literary.

We have had the pleasure of seeing a programme of the entertainment which comes off tonight at the Markham house, and can confidently promise to all who may attend an evening of rare enjoyment. The programme bristles with good things, and the admission is fortunate in having a large number of ladies who sing charmingly. No sweeter singer than Mrs. Snook. The management of the literary is in the hands of ladies who have the ability and good taste to make it a grand success.

He Goes Free.

Judge Tanner yesterday set himself down to try the Rev. J. Conyers, who it is alleged attempted to cut Bill Mitchell's throat Saturday evening last, but disappointment was his doom as the case was compromised and the accused dismissed.

Ho, for Mardi Gras!

Before leaving home don't forget to send for tickets in time for next drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co., February 28th. Whole Tickets $2.00. Halves $1.00. Address R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky. feb17—1t

Ladies Prayer Meeting.

Held every Thursday at 4 p. m., at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 69½ Whitehall street, near Schumann's, by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. All ladies in the city invited to come, whether special temperance workers or not. The meeting is unsectarian and all are welcome.

The Rate Commission.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the rate commission assembled at the Kimball house. There was a full attendance, and the freight tariff was freely discussed, but no definite action taken thereon. After a lengthy session an adjournment was had till 9 o'clock this morning.

Delay is Dangerous.

Don't wait any longer, but send by first mail and purchase a ticket in Commonwealth's Distribution Co.'s Drawing, February 28th. Tickets only Two dollars. Remit to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky. feb17—1t

All Murdered.

LONDON, February 16.—A dispatch from Alexandria states that Henry Lezert, French explorer of Africa, and all his suite have been murdered by the Galles tribe.

Just Think of It.

$30,000 for $2.00; $15,000 for $1.00; besides a number of of other large prizes awaiting distribution in monthly drawing, February 28th. Send in your orders at once to R. M. Boarriman, Louisville, Ky. feb17—1t

Poor Lord.

NEW YORK, February 16.—O. T. Howe, lard merchant, has failed. Liabilities $60,000 to $70,000.

Bentley's Blues, the Georgia Cadets, will turn out in full uniform and force on the 22d instant, and observe their anniversary and celebrate Washington's birthday. This is one of the best colored military organizations in the state.

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WE WILL CONTRACT FOR
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Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery,
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Now is the time for Spring Planting of Fruit and Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb, etc.
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PARNELL'S POLICY.

A Manifesto to the People of Ireland.

LONDON, February 16—In the house of lords to-night Earl Carlogan asked whether peace negotiations are proceeding between the government and Boers. Earl of Kimberly, colonial secretary, declined to state what negotiations are being conducted. Lord Beaconsfield expressed the opinion that danger might arise from the one thousand dollars each to keep the peace, and also bonds of five hundred dollars each for their appearance before Justice Rhea Saturday next.

It is definitely announced that Mr. Parnell is not going to America.

At a meeting of the land league in Dublin today a letter from Mr. Parnell was read in which he says: "After full consideration and consultation, I have decided it to be my duty to remain in Ireland and parliament during the present crisis. If we are worthy of the occasion here the American people and the Irish nation in America will give us proportionate sympathy and financial help, while the slightest flinching or reaction in Ireland will produce disastrous results in America. The expelled Irish members have almost unanimously decided to remain in their places in parliament and offer every resistance that the forms of the house will permit, to the coercion and arms bills. Hence the coup de etat of the passage of the gagging resolution is most encouraging. I can also be of some use during the passage of the land bill, in pointing out in what respects it may fail short of final settlement. Two courses were given to the Irish party. Either to retire in a body from the house and announce to their constituents that nothing remained but sullen acquiescence, or an appeal to force in opposition to that force which is used against us, or else a steadfast attempt to deepen and widen agitation by appealing to the masses of England and Scotland against territorialism and shopocracy, which dominate in parliament. The last alternative has many elements of hope. There is nothing for it now but to compel the Irish to modify their attitude or open organization and passive resistance to the government. Doubtless they rely much on the intimidation produced by the first arrests, which will probably be widely scattered, but not numerous. The future of Ireland, possibly for a generation, depends on the tenant farmers remaining firm in their refusal to pay unjust rents and take evicted farms. If they waiver they will prove that they are only fit for slavery."

PARIS, February 16.—M. Rochefort publishes in the Instransigeant an account of his interview with Mr. Parnell, who told Mr. Rochefort that one of the chief objects of his journey to Paris is to contribute in the press all calumnies of the English press on his cause, on his friends and himself. Mr. Parnell and his friends dine tonight with M.M. Victor Hugo and Henri Rochfort.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DUBLIN, February 16.—It is reported that an attempt to ignite a large dynamite mine under the wall of the Beggar's Bush barracks last night was frustrated by the perpetrator being discovered by a passenger.

Closing Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The stock market was irregular in the early dealings, but subsequently became firm and generally buoyant. At the opening some shares showed a decline